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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M.				
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8494	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8494	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	8494		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7902		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9300

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July, "
HERA	5,836	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—
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D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th July 1908
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
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ISONIA	5,800	G. Rel ito	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

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FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur.	4th June	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Fri.	5th June	6 a.m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "WAGONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowe't, Mahamera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS,
S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about 6th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
2nd June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badenich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
• TRIESTE	5095	S. Cliumak	28th July 1908.

• Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	G. Berguglian	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	439	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	799	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

• Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,035, Rs. 945 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles
City of Benares	..	.....	May 20	.....	June 11
•City of Calcutta	..	May 23	June 18	.....	July 10
City of Karachi	..	June 4	.....	June 22	July 9
†Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 10	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	.....	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	..	July 10	.....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 23	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 30	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	..	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	.....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

• Will not call at Marseilles, but calls for Plymouth direct.
† Sails from Bombay, *not Karachi*.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
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CAPITAL Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Betrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittageng.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
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Rs. 985.

RIGHT PRICE
A grand piano at the price of a cottage.
RIGHT PIANO
From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic.
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Always for singing or playing.
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No fatigue felt after hours of use.
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For durability and reliability.

MARCKS' SHORT "FIVE FEET" GRANDS

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Bombay,	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager,
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Daisy)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hsinkulin	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
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Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months and received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, G. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa,

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY AGENT.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
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Thaiping (Perak).	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Ipoh (Perak).	Manilla.	New York.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

DUNLOP TYRES

INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember
THE LONGEVITY OF
BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 23rd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 × 105 tyre of the

DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Liptons Tea

YELLOW LABEL ...	...	1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL ...	...	1 Re. per pound tin.
RED LABEL ...	...	12 As. per pound tin.

THE 3 STANDARD BLENDS OF INDIA.

No other firm has an organisation for growing, buying and blending Tea, equal to Liptons, and no firm gives you such unequalled value for money.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

THE NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

Claims paid £24,000,000.

Extract from "The Review."

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed, that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.
ADDRESS: GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., General Agents.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.
The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Arthur Lamond Mahon Press, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the machines of the Machinery, in connection with which facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and AUDITED BALANCE SHEET and ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To Confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Murarji Goculdas Dewji in place of Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 15th June to MONDAY the 29th June, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 27TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (by appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan), beg to notify that they have NOW REMOVED to their SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SHOW ROOMS IN YORK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, 30TH MAY, 1908.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED

TWELVE COMPETENT NATIVE STATION MASTERS and twenty ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS to fill vacancies on the Burma Railways. The pay of Station Masters, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60; and for Assistant Station Masters, Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per, month.

Preference will be given to applicants who present themselves at the Traffic Manager's Office, Rangoon, with good certificates.

Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. B. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FIFTY TONS per mensem of each or all of the undermentioned descriptions of waste required for cleaning purposes. Tenderers are required to send at least 20 lbs. of the description of waste they offer to supply and quote rates per hundredweight including all charges delivered into wagons at station of despatch and at the same time state what quantities of each description of waste they are prepared to supply per mensem. It must be understood that in the event of any of the material requiring selection after delivery all quantities rejected after sorting will be burnt on the stores premises and will not be returned to the suppliers, the cost of labour incurred in sorting will also be deducted from the supplier's bill.

Tenders sealed and marked "Tenders for WASTE" must reach the office of the CHIEF STORE-KEEPER, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 1-30 P.M., on 22nd June 1908.

Cotton waste ordinary or Punjabi.
Hard Mill Waste.
Hessian thread waste.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, N.-W. Ry.,
Naulakha, dated 20th May, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 513 of 1907.

1. DHANBAIJEE, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUSTAMJI MEHTA and
2. NUSSERWANJI RUSTUMJI MEHTA ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAIAI, widow and Executrix of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, deceased
2. SORABJI SHAVAKSHA BANAJI ENGINEER.
3. JEHANGIR SHAVAKSHA BANAJI
4. JAIJI, widow of SORABJI PESTONJI LAM ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1907, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in Firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-nine and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 618, and New No. 5769, Old Survey No. 1124, and New Survey No. 9306, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 110 but now under Ward A No. 1990, and Street Nos. 9-11, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Modi Street aforesaid on the Westside thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Manecksji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and others, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 708, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 11-25, and New Survey No. 2/9306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 111, but now under Ward A No. 1989, and Street No. 5-7, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Cursetji Sorabji Vatchaghandy, and on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Managm.
Telephone No. 626.

The Subscription List will open on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1908, and close on or before Thursday, the 18th day of June, 1908.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900).

CAPITAL — £600,000.

DIVIDED INTO

400,000 Six per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each. £400,000
200,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each £200,000

Total ... £600,000

Of the above, the total issue of 200,000 Ordinary Shares and 100,000 Preference Shares are to be issued to the Vendors, credited as fully paid up, in part payment of the purchase price.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Company has filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a Prospectus, dated the 25th day of May, 1908, inviting applications for 300,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, payable as follows :—

5s. per share On Application.
5s. „ „ On Allotment.
5s. „ „ On the 5th August, 1908.
5s. „ „ On the 5th September, 1908.

The Prospectus above referred to states amongst other things as follows :—

The Preference Shares carry a fixed Cumulative Preference Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on the Capital for the time being paid up thereon, and rank both as regards dividend and capital in priority to the Ordinary Shares, but without any further right to participate in the profits or assets.

The Shares may be paid up in full on allotment. Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum being allowed in respect of the pre-payment of instalments.

The dividend on the Preference Shares will be calculated from the due date of the respective instalments and will be paid on or about the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT LAIDLAW, M.P., 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Merchant.
*ARTHUR FREDERICK LAKE, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Merchant.
*MENCE WILKINSON (Partner in the firm of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.), Calcutta, Merchant.
JOHN HERBERT LEWES (late of the firm of Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta), Folkestone.
ROBERT WHYTE (late of the firm of Whyte, Ridsdale & Co., 73, 74, and 75, Houndsditch, E.C., 51, King Henry's Road, London.
*Mr. A. F. LAKE and Mr. M. WILKINSON will be Managing Directors of the Company.

GOVERNORS IN THE EAST:

C. E. COPPLESTONE, SHANGHAI.
A. FORWARD, CALCUTTA.
W. M. TURNER, RANGOON.
A. W. PRIOR, CALCUTTA.

BANKERS:

LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, at Calcutta and its Branches.

BROKERS:

STEER, LAWFORD & Co., 11, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

SOLICITORS:

HOLLAMS, SONS, COWARD & HAWKSLEY, 30, Mincing Lane, E.C.

AUDITORS:

COOPER BROTHERS & Co., 14, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES:

ARTHUR J. KING, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

The Company has been formed to acquire as going concerns, amalgamate, and extend as opportunities offer, the well-known businesses of —

(a) Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Drapers, Outfitters, and General Dealers at Calcutta, with twenty-three branch establishments elsewhere in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and China.

(b) Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E. C., who have acted as buying agents for the above Eastern establishments.

(c) Laidlaw & Lake, 13, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., Colonial Merchants and Agents.

The business in Calcutta was commenced in 1882 by Mr. Whiteaway and Mr. Laidlaw under the style of Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., upon the principle of cash trading only. The business has always been carried on upon a footing to ensure high efficiency. No credit being given, loss by bad debts and the heavy office expenses inseparable from a credit business have been avoided. It is the intention of the Directors to maintain this policy.

Arrangements have been made with those who have been associated with Mr. Laidlaw in conducting the business during the last ten years to continue with the Company, in the profits of which they will as hitherto participate, so that their interests will remain bound up with those of the Company.

The accounts of the firm have been taken up to the 29th February, 1908, at which date stock was held to the extent of £257,224, part at the various branches of the firm and part in course of shipment or at sea. The whole of this stock was carefully selected to meet the requirements of the business. For the purpose of ascertaining the price to be paid by the Company, the whole of the stock has been taken at cost or under, **less a reduction of 10 per cent. on unpacked stock in accordance with the custom of Stocktaking of the firm in previous years.** The Company will thus obtain a substantial advantage at the outset.

The accounts of the firms in the East and in London have been examined by Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., Chartered Accountants of London, and Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes, Chartered Accountants of Calcutta : the latter have prepared the annual accounts of the Indian firm for the last twenty years, and join in the following certificate :—

LONDON, 15th May, 1908.

"We have examined in Calcutta and London the books of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company, "carrying on business in Calcutta and at branches in India and elsewhere in the East, and of Messrs. White-"away Laidlaw & Co. and Messrs. Laidlaw and Lake of London, for the five years ending 29th February 1908. "The books in India have been supervised in Calcutta by the undersigned Lovelock and Lewes, who have "prepared the Balance Sheets of the firm for many years past. We find that the profits of the above three firms "have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
"For the year ending 29th February 1904	49,354	0	3
„ „ 28th February 1905	46,227	7	0
„ „ 28th February 1906	59,359	15	4
„ „ 28th February 1907	62,522	7	1
„ „ 29th February 1908	62,106	12	7

The exchange has been taken at 15 Rupees to the £ sterling.

"Salaries paid to partners and interest on partners' capital and on loans, and English and Indian Income Tax, are not deducted in arriving at the above figures."

"COOPER BROTHERS & Co."
"LOVELOCK & LEWES."

	£	s.	d.
The average profits of the businesses on the basis of the last five years is	55,914	0	5
To this has to be added rents hitherto paid for premises now taken over by the Co....	7,243	17	5
And the further rents from the part of new premises let at Shanghai and Colombo ...	2,535	0	0
	65,692	17	10
The dividend on £ 400,000 6 per Cent. Preference Shares is	24,000	0	0
Leaving a surplus of	£41,692	17	10

This amount of £41,692 17s. 10d., after providing for Salaries and Commissions to Governors in the East, the remuneration of Directors and Managing Directors, and a dividend on the Ordinary Shares, will enable the Directors to set aside a substantial reserve fund.

The business will be taken over by the Company as a going concern, as from the 29th February, 1908, the date of the last annual stock-taking, and the Company will have the benefit of all profits realised from that date, after allowing interest on purchase-money down to the date of completion of the purchase, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The property to be transferred to the Company will comprise, in addition to the goodwill of the business :—

Premises (valued at £223,909 19s. 3d.), Fixtures, Plant, Stock, Book Debts, Cash constituting the whole assets of the business on abovementioned date and valued at £457,611 2s. 11d.

Mr. Laidlaw has consented to act as Chairman, and Mr. Lake and Mr. Wilkinson will act as Managing Directors, for the term of seven years. The Governors in the East, who were Partners in the East, and have all been long connected with the firm, and have taken a leading part in its management, are thoroughly competent and experienced persons, to whom the Company's local interests may be safely confided.

The purchase price of the whole of the property and assets of the firm above referred to has been fixed at £540,000, of which £82,388 17s. 1d. is for goodwill. This sum is distributable between the persons interested in the following proportions, viz., to Mr. Laidlaw £513,897 9s. 8d. and to Mr. Lake £26,102 10s. 4d.

The difference between the purchase price and the amount of capital to be issued and paid up in cash will provide the Company with £60,000 available as working capital and towards the cost of rebuilding the Calcutta premises.

No Founders' Shares will be issued, none of the capital of the Company will be underwritten, and no commission, promotion-money or remuneration will be paid to anyone other than the ordinary legal expenses, the fee to the brokers of the Company for doing the Company's business up to allotment and procuring a quotation of its Shares, and the ordinary brokerage of three half-pence per Share upon applications for Shares through Members of the Stock Exchange.

This announcement is not to be treated as an invitation to subscribe for the shares in the Company but by way of information only. Applications will not be entertained unless the same are made on the footing of, and with reference to, the Prospectus above mentioned, and on the forms of application issued with such prospectus.

Copies of such Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained in London at the Offices of the Company, of from the Bankers, Solicitors, or Brokers, and at the offices of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or of the Company in Calcutta, Singapore, and Shanghai.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCIAL.

	Rs.	a.
"A B C" Universal Commercial Electric Telegraph Code. By W. Clauson-Thue. 4th Edition (A few copies only.)	21	0
Do. do. 5th Edition ...	17	8

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A New Code Condenser, which can be used in conjunction with any figure codes now in use and which will effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of codified telegrams.

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Official, Law, Educational, Ecclesiastical, Railway and Newspaper Directories for the whole of India.

Coloured Railway Map of India, three large Plans of Calcutta, Coloured Maps of Calcutta and Environs; Bombay and Environs; Madras and Environs.

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Kelley's Directory of Merchants, Shippers and Manufacturers of the World, 1908 ... ... 26 4

Todivala's Calculator of Measurement of Packages, Timber, Casks, &c., &c., by Fractions of an Inch. By Manekji Kawasji Todivala Shroff, British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Bombay. 2 vols. 10 0

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Jars, Rs. 1-8 ; As. 12 ; As. 6.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-country.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-6 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
In this week's Programme we will show last year's DERBY RACE, interesting to so many Sportsmen just now, and the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
When you can see Daniel in the Lion Den, and by general request,
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One of the finest pictures ever shown.
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Our NEXT and LAST change of Programme will be on Friday.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are intructed to sell by Public Auction, at Turner Road, Bandra (near the Parsee Fire Temple), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, marble-topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, mirror-door almyrahs, clothes press, chests-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, cottage piano, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, Chubb's Lock safe, Singapore cane furniture, musical box, etc, the property of J. E. Waller, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of a new Motor Launch belonging to the estate of the late Raja Mahomed Sidick Khan of Nanpara, deceased.

Under directions from the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, in whose charge the estate now is, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound at Mazagaon, rented by Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Company, the following launch belonging to the abovenamed estate.

PARTICULARS.

The Launch is built of teakwood throughout except the frames which are of elm, and awning and floors which are of deakwood to reduce the weight. The Engine is 12 B.H.P. two cylinder Thornycroft petrol engine. The length of the boat is 34' 9", beam 7 feet and the draught above 2 feet. The Launch is complete with the necessary fittings consisting of lamps, anchor, cushion, etc. It has been designed for smooth water but could be used in Bombay harbour during the fair season.

The above Launch can be seen on application to Messrs. Macbeth Bros. & Co. at Mazagaon where it now lies and a photograph for which will be shown to any intending purchasers at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Fort,

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE, 1908.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
16, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE BY BRESLAUR AND OTHERS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Scottish High Schools, at foot of the Bridge, Byculla, very valuable and artistic very little used drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture by Breslaur and others, such as English silk tapestry lined drawingroom suits of sofas and chairs, artistic design screen, mirror, almyrah, diningroom table and chairs, teakwood bedsteads by Wyatabridge, iron bedsteads with mattresses, sideboard, dressing and washhand table, office writing table, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, plateware, glass and crockeryware, nearly new rosewood, solid, iron frame, sweet-toned grand cottage piano, etc., the property of W. H. Dickson, Esq., Head Master, Scottish High Schools.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

RE-ISSUE OF THE DICTIONARY OF
NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.
EDITED BY LESLIE STEPHEN AND SIDNEY LEE.
To be Completed in 22 Volumes.

Cloth, gilt top, Rs. 13-2 each, or in half-morocco, marbled edges, Rs. 18-6 each.

The Volumes will be identical with the Original Edition in type and size of page. Errors have, as far as possible, been corrected, and some of the Bibliographies have been revised, but otherwise the text remains unaltered.

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CAMP SATARA, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

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SATARA, 27TH MAY, 1908.

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SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection.) "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Coal Mist, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Bhisti. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1195 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial information. Always handy and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

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COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Women's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 3 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, P. NARAINJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 41, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only BONAFIDE need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Lab

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Elton Cup Tournament.

Another very unequal contest was witnessed yesterday afternoon on the Cooperage, when the Y. M. C. A. Juniors met the Parel Gymkhana and defeated them by seven goals to love. The match was a repetition of Monday's game and the Association men had it all their own way throughout. They were always on the offensive and but for the splendid defense of Baker, the Parel right full-back, the Juniors could have scored, at the lowest, a dozen and a half goals. The Association men played a very skilled game with good combination and had a splendid body of forwards; their clearing and centering was faultless and George, the centre-forward, was responsible for five of the seven successful shots, the other two goals being scored by Cornfield. Their skipper, Hildreth, who played centre-half, is one of the best men in that position we have ever seen and was always on the ball, and his centering was admirable. The backs had not much work to do, but whenever the Parel boys tried to force an opening, Dixon was always ready to meet the rush, while Gutteridge, the Association goal-keeper, had perhaps the idlest time a player in his position could have, and on the only two occasions his flags were assailed, he had simply to kick off the ball.

But for the defence of the Parel boys, their play was the weakest we have ever seen. It must be admitted that their adversaries were of a heavier build and consequently were always forcing the pace. Nor can the fact be denied that they have some good men amongst them, and with an equal team, they would have certainly fared better. As it was, from the very commencement of the match it was clearly evident that they were playing a losing game. During the whole hour, they crossed the Association's 25-line but twice and, as was to be expected, they were not allowed to be dangerous. There was a great want of combination in their play and had Paul, Wiseman and Durham been properly backed up they could have at least made it a losing battle with honour. Huard, as centre-half, played well but the two best men in the team were decidedly Baker (right-back) and Paul (centre-forward). Credit must be also given to Dawes, the custodian; he had hard work to do and although he was scored against often, yet he put up as plucky a fight as could be expected in a player similarly situated.

From the Bully-off, the Association, who were defending the Bandstand goal, at once opened the attack and George's shot went wide of the flags. Play was confined to the same ground for about eight minutes and a dangerous shot was kicked off by Dawes. They again attacked fiercely, but this time met with a vigorous defence particularly from Baker. Parel now tried to break through, but Hildreth relieved and shortly Cornfield sent the ball between the flags to score. Paul now took the ball to the other end, but Dixon cleared and the Young Men continuing to press, after a shot by Cribb having gone wide, George in a scrimmage shot goal. Shortly, Cornfield had a secure opening but unfortunately as he was clearing he tripped and fell and his shot went wide. Play during the remaining period was confined to the same ground and although Huard and Paul tried to force an opening they were always checked at mid-field. In spite of the brilliant defence of Baker, George scored another goal as half-time was being whistled. Score:—

Y. M. C. A. Juniors..... 3 goals.
Parel Gymkhana..... nil.

On change of sides, Paul and Wiseman at once took possession of the ball and ran for the enemy's flags but Dixon cleared. Play then was on Parel end a hot tussle ensued, but the backs were able to check the rush for some time. This sort of play continued for about five minutes, after which George scored in a very difficult position. Paul and Durham tried now to force an opening but failed, as Dixon was always on the look-out for them. Pressing, George scored the fifth goal. A second shot by him soon afterwards was kicked off by Dawes. The ball was now in mid-field and Hildreth by splendid clearing centered to Salts but Baker saved. Retaining the ball with them, George again scored. Then Paul and Huard ran for the opposite end and Gutteridge kicked off the former's shot. Immediately returning the attack, a scrimmage ensued at very goal mouth of the Parel boys but Dawes and Baker very skilfully saved. Pressing, Cornfield sent the ball between the flags the seventh time. Play continued to be on the same ground and Dawes and Baker saved many difficult shots. Then, when there were about four minutes to go, Wiseman and Durham carried ball to the Young Men's end and the former's shot was saved by Gutteridge. As full time was being called Cornfield's shot struck the posts and thus an increase to the score was saved.

Y. M. C. A. Juniors..... 7 goals.
Parel Gymkhana..... nil.

TEAMS.

Y. M. C. A. JUNIORS.

Goal.—V. Gutteridge.
Backs.—J. Dixon, H. LaFrenais.
Half-backs.— A. Vase, G. Hildreth (Capt.), B. Miller.
Forwards.—P. Salts, F. Cribb, W. George, J. Cornfield, I. Benjamin.

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Goal.—Dawes.
Backs.—Edwards, Baker.
Half-backs.—Davis, Huard (Capt.), Barrett.
Forwards.—Travers, Bird, Paul, Wiseman, Durham.
Referees.—Messrs. R. Fido and A. H. Gawthorne.

A Correspondent tells the following story to a contemporary: A missionary in a somewhat remote region of Bengal was a short time ago trying to induce a crowd of villagers to purchase the books he was offering for sale. But not one of them could read, and the missionary reproached them for their neglect of education. "You *Saheb-log*," replied a Brahmin in the crowd, "do not understand how well we get along without education. There is a *mahajans* in our village who is as fat is this"—he stretched out his arms in front of him, with only the finger tips touching—"who can neither read nor write himself, nor does he keep any servant who can. Yet he will lend you a lakh of rupees, and never make a mistake of one pice in calculating the principal and interest that you owe him." "Does he keep no kind of accounts? the missionary asked. "No, he carries it all in his head, except that sometimes he makes marks on the wall, that nobody understands but himself." Probably the only receipts that this fat *mahajan's* clients possesses were knots which they themselves tied on a string each time an instalment of the debt was paid.

THE NAGPUR EXHIBITION.

Proposed Motor Trials.

The Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition is to take place at Nagpur during November and December next, and we understand that there is a proposal on foot to hold various Motor trails in connection therewith.

As a motoring centre, Nagpur possesses a certain great advantage over Bombay and Calcutta; for there is no difficulty in getting out of the town: there are no narrow roads, full of ruts and lumps, and crowded with traffic, while outside the limits of the Municipality, the roads have broad formation widths, few or no sharp curves; and a clear view can always be obtained for a long distance ahead.

The general lines which have been suggested are as follow:

(a) On the first day, a speed test over a measured mile, in which cars would be divided into classes according to R. A. C. rating.

(b) On the following day, a race over a triangular course, of about 30 miles in length, the angular points of which would be Nagpur, Dahigaon and Kamptee;

(c) On the third day, a Gymkhana; and

(d) At the end of the week, a touring test, over a distance of about 320 miles, via Seoni and Jubbulpore.

The course for the second day's race is level throughout; passes through no villages; and only skirts the extreme edge of Kamptee Cantonments, so that only one control can possibly be needed. The road is of the first class, and will be in excellent condition. It will also be picketted, so as to ensure a course clear from carts, cattle, and pedestrians.

The Nagpur-Seoni-Jubbulpore road, on which the touring test will take place, is generally in excellent condition. The portion between Kamptee and Mansar, a distance of about 14 miles, was badly cut up last year by thousands of carts containing manganese; but thanks to construction of a Feeder Railway to the Bamtek mines, this source of damage to the road surface has now ceased. This section of the road is being remetalled throughout and, by October next, will be once more in a thoroughly sound state.

Beyond Mansar, near which village the road passes the picturesque temple-crowned hill of Ramtek, forest land and undulating country is met with as far as the foot of the Korai Ghat, which is about 60 miles from Nagpur. From this point the road ascends 1,100 feet in about 7 miles, passing through some very beautiful forests of teak and bamboo. Although tortuous, the road has no dangerous curves, while the steepest gradient is 1 in 25. On reaching the summit the traveller is rewarded with a view of the very finest plateau in the Central Provinces, the country being open, but interspersed with patches of forest and surrounded by well wooded hills.

At a distance of 80 miles from Nagpur the town of Seoni, with its lovely tank, gardens, and avenues of lofty bamboos is reached. From thence to the Dhuma Ghat, by which the road descends into the Nerbudda valley, the scenery is much the same as that between Seoni and the Korai Ghat. At Chhappara the Wainganga, a stream regarded as a fetish by the aboriginal tribes, is spanned by a fine bridge. The Dhuma Ghat, though somewhat steeper than the Korai Ghat, is equally picturesque; and on arriving at its foot, level country is encountered, offering an easy run of 20 miles to the Nerbudda river, where there is a commodious ferry, which would serve as a control. From the ferry to Jubbulpore is a distance of 5 miles over an easy road.

This route is too long to picket, but arrangements can be made to warn cartmen and herdsmen to give cars a wide berth.

The return journey would be made along the same route; as although the road, via Seoni and Chhindwara to Nagpur, would afford an excellent track at a later season of the year, it has too many unbridged nallas to be suitable for motoring so early as November or December.

It is understood that the Committee of the Exhibition are consulting leading manufacturers and owners of cars, both in India and abroad, in order to discover whether this scheme is likely to command support; and that an announcement as to conditions and prizes may be expected shortly.

Hotel accommodation and management during the Exhibition will be provided by a well-known firm; facilities for repairing Motor cars already exist at Nagpur, and these would be considerably increased before the opening of the Exhibition.

Should these trials prove, as is confidently expected, a success, it is hoped that an annual meeting, during the month of February, when all the main roads radiating from thence are in first class order, may be held at Nagpur, and prove a popular fixture.

THE DERBY TIPSTER.

Mr. Chaplin's Prediction for the Derby.

Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., speaking at the Birmingham Conservative Club on May 13, told an amusing anecdote in response to a demand or a tip for the Derby.

Mr. Chaplin (who, it is reported, won £141,000 in bets when Hermit was successful in the Derby of 1867) said he saw the Two Thousand Guineas run, and noticed how it was easily won by Norman III. over a very heavy course. "I was told," he continued, a little secret the next day, in the House of Commons oddly enough where they are not a very sporting lot as a rule. One of my colleagues on the front bench said to me, 'You've been to the Two Thousand, haven't you?' Did you back the winner?' 'No,' I said I never heard of him before in my life.

"It appears that my colleague has some connection with an office in the City, and when he went there on the following morning he found every clerk in the establishment in the highest state of excitement because one and all had backed the winner of the Two Thousand. One of their number must have said, 'Never mind what any one else tells you, back this horse; it will win.' And every clerk backed it.

"Now taking the fact of his public running, and taking the second fact that somebody knew that he was a pretty good horse, if I were compelled to make a bet on the Derby, and if I were compelled to give you a tip I should repeat the advice of the well-informed clerk: Back the horse who won the Two Thousand."

THE DERBY.

THE OAKS.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.
Double and treble events, etc.
Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

WHY AMERICA LEADS IN SPORT.

Under the above heading "Tommy" Burns, the famous boxer, writes in the "Daily Mail":—

When I claim the supremacy of sport for America it will be thought I am either merely making the bald-headed eagle scream or talking through my hat as so many men from across the water have the reputation of doing.

But such is not the case at all, for I base my opinions on a foundation of solid fact, and therefore, I may say that I have the greatest confidence that at the international Olympic Sports American athletes will carry off the leading events in everything with the exception of the long-distance races which should certainly fall to England.

I need scarcely say that in the category of sport I naturally do not include American with English players in cricket, because on this side you play cricket where on the other side we play baseball. Neither, from all I have heard, can we, I think, compare with English players at football, for there can be little doubt that England has by far the cleverest football players in the world. This fact, by the way, was impressed upon me in rather a graphic manner by a friend of mine who is good enough to hold some sort of an opinion of my ability as a boxer. I trust I shall not be thought egotistical if I quote the words he used. "English footballers," he said, "are as clever wi'h their feet as you are, Tommy, with your hands." And those two parts of my anatomy have brought me safely through nearly sixty contests, so that I have every reason for being able to appreciate the simile.

But to return to the particular events in which America is justified in claiming supremacy. Not long before I left the other side I was having a chat with Mr. James E. Sullivan, the president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the U.S.A., and in expressing himself in agreement with me, he was kind enough to supply me with a list of the probable competitors at the next International Olympic Sports. I merely say "probable" because, of course, the men will have to prove their right to their places in "try-out" games before finally being selected to take part in the sports in England.

Now, in the half-mile and quarter-mile we have besides Paul Pilgrim, who won the double event at Athens, a coloured man named J. B. Taylor, with a record of 48 4-5sec., Harry Hillman, with Guy Haskins, of the Pennsylvania University, who is both the best half-miler and miler in America to-day; his record is 4min 20 2-5sec Sullivan and Lightbody are also good mile runners while in the sprint we have Dan Kelley, the holder of the world's record of 9 3-5sec. for the 100 yards; Archie Hahn, the winner at Athens; Amaler, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Shick, of Harvard, who could, if their best performances can be taken as any guide, defeat the best men in Great Britain. In the hurdles, Hillman, of the New York Athletic Club, will almost certainly hold his own—with a bit to spare; and English sporting enthusiasts may be interested to learn that the colleges have a man—for the moment I cannot recollect his name who is said to be a veritable scorcher.

FURTHER JUSTIFICATION.

So far as good, I think you will agree with me that on these figures America is not doing so badly, but in other events as well she has ample justification for claiming supremacy. The discus event is surely a "walk-over" for Martin Sheridan, the all-round champion of America and the winner at Athens, while the pole vault is likewise a "dead cinch" for us, as we have a number of men who can beat 11ft. 6in. For the 16lb shot Ralph Rose and W. W. Coe will, undoubtedly, be able to come off on top, as each has succeeded in doing over 49ft.

With regard to the long-distance events, these, as I have said, should fall to England—in fact they are almost certain to fall to England; but as can be seen at a glance, America has "on records" a very nice substantial winning balance indeed which surely justifies my contention that at the present time she leads in sport.

To the fistic art I will not refer except to say that here also America—and when I say America I include Canada, as I must confess I have never succeeded in seeing any difference between a Canadian and an American—has proved, beyond all manner of doubt, that she has now the superior men.

In every branch of sport, as in most businesses, there comes a period of "ups and downs" and, apparently, it is the latter patch which England has struck just now. At first sight it is not altogether easy to find a sufficiently convincing reason for the present undoubted "slump" in athletes in Great Britain, but on comparing the English with the American methods of training I think no unbiased critic will disagree with me when I say that the latter are, generally speaking, based on sounder principles of common sense.

On the other side athletes suit their training to their own particular physique and constitution. For example a man would no more think of following the same regime day after day regardless of how it affected him than would a trainer give a thoroughbred horse a two-miles stripped gallop daily if he found that his charge was becoming dry and stale. Apparently however in England many trainers map out a certain programme for those whose welfare they are supposed to be looking after and follow that programme with unfailing fidelity. But it is well to remember that a man is not a machine. No matter how carefully he may regulate his life, no matter how faithfully he may follow his system of training, there must inevitably be days in a long period of it when he feels "off colour."

When that time arrives he should be able to tell for himself whether or not it is wise for him to work as hard as usual. Personally—and I am intensely enthusiastic over every form of sport—when I do not feel quiet up to the mark I take an "easy" to prevent me from becoming stale. An overtrained athlete is like an overtrained horse. He inevitably loses his nash and fire and becomes dull and sluggish in which case obviously, he is not in a condition to do himself thorough justice.

No, I think by this time you will have agreed with me that my belief in American supremacy in sport is not based on excessive pride in my own country or a desire to "boost" American athletes and American methods of training. As a matter of fact I have a sort of a notion that I can account for it "in once." In my opinion it is not a superiority of men so much as a superiority of method and of circumstances, or perhaps, at bottom of circumstances only.

In the States we take things altogether more seriously than you Britishers do, and whether a man be an amateur or a professional it makes no difference. He just goes in to do the best he can, and gives up his time to the one thing he has set himself to do; and last but not least, he trains on sound, common-sense principles, and not on any stereotyped fixed "regime"—two points of sufficient importance to account for every bit of the superiority in sport Americans just now are entitled to claim.

But on the field of sport there should be no such thing as jealousy, and when England gains the upper hand once more, as the invitably will I guess that there is not an American born who will not be just as pleased as if he had come of on top himself, for the English have invariably shown themselves, win or lose, the most generous set of sportsmen in the world. And to be a good loser is infinitely preferable to being a bad winner—leastways, that is how I view things.

FASHIONS IN HAIR.

An Illustration of Human Instability.

It is the penalty of greatness that it cannot do the simplest things without attracting the attention of a too observant world. The other day, for example, it seemed good to an illustrious sovereign to alter the fashion of his moustache. Nations in this respect are like individuals. They are always changing the fashion of their cheeks and chins, and are to one thing constant never. Somebody ought to write the History of the Beard, if only as an illustration of human instability. There are races like the Chinese, which hardly grow hair on the face at all, and really they must be saved a lot of trouble. Peoples less fortunately situated are in a condition of perpetual doubt on whole subject. To shave or not to shave? That is the question which has perturbed great nations and perplexed great men. It is never settled, but merely provided with a partial and inadequate solution from age to age. There is a constant veering backwards and forwards from the full beard to the small one, from the small one to the moustaches and side whiskers, and from these to facial nudity. To the careful student of manners this restlessness is disturbing, and cannot always be accounted for on scientific grounds. One is never quite sure whether the beard will be regarded with admiration or treated with the grossest disrespect. In ancient Egypt they thought so highly of it that when an eminent person was constitutionally incapable of growing one they provided his effigy on the monuments with an artificial beard, obviously sham. Even the ruling ladies and goddesses wore this attribute of virile force sometimes. On the other hand the classical nations used it seldom, and in the Greek marbles it is only kept for Olympian Jove and Hercules and Silenus, a few old men and coarsely muscular athletes, and philosophers like Socrates obviously, careless of their personal appearance. The Romans shaved sedulously, but suffered a good deal from inadequate razors. Wayland, the smith, might perchance hammer out a decent sword or battle-axe capable, in the right hands, of dealing a good swashing blow; but when it came to a blade that could shear the prickly stubble from a tender skin, his methods must often have been inadequate. One shudders to think of the good knight by the dark loopholed window of some mediæval stronghold endeavouring to shave himself clean with a weapon of this rustic make and probably in cold water, and without soap or a looking glass. No wonder he preferred to present himself before the lady of his heart with "his hair a yard behind him and his beard a foot before in the manner of Lady Godiva's island, as described by the poet in a society in which barbers were alike imperfect it was perhaps better to wear the hair long.

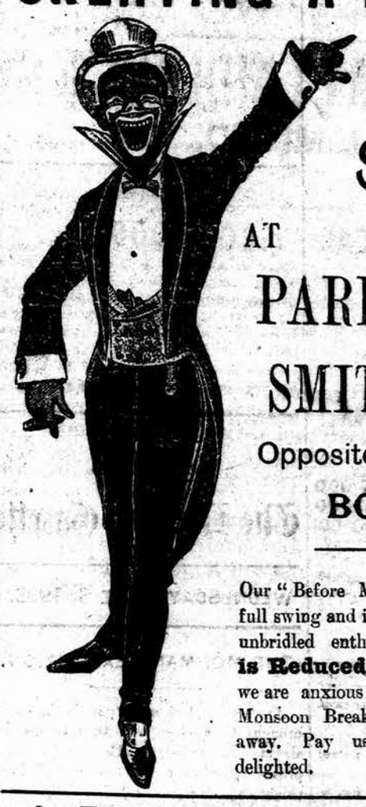
THE EFFECTS OF WAR.

In more recent times strange and puzzling mutations have been witnessed. The nineteenth century opened clean-shaven. One cannot conceive the wits and beaux of Georgian days other than smooth of cheek and lip. But then came the great campaigns, and in war men do not always get time to attend to their toillette. Besides, contact with the foreign troops, fiercely hirstute under busser bearskins and dragoon helmets had its effect. Many of our officers especially the cavalry came back from the Peninsula and Waterloo heavily be whiskered. The fashion gradually affected the civilian population, and received a fresh impetus after that bitter winter in the Crimean trenches, when the water was too cold to make shaving agreeable. In the Mid-Victorian era the male Briton wore a great deal of hair. His ringlets, curled and oiled like those of the "padded and uniformed" person who is alluded to in Tennyson's "Maud," descended over his collar; his face was framed by a thick fringe, which extended from ear to ear and passed under his chin. Very often however he shaved his upper lip rendering the fashion, to our better-instructed eyes, peculiarly hideous. To contemporaries this embellishment when worn with "aplomb" appeared distinctly killing; and popular minstrelsy described how "the captain with his whiskers" marched proudly down the street to the admiration of the fair. By the time we reach the early productions of Du Maurier's pencil the fringe had all but disappeared, and had been superseded by a bunch on each side, simulating the shape and proportions of a mutton-chop. There are men among us far from elderly who can remember to have habitually worn these outgrowths; a few wear them still. The curious may observe in the later works of the famous draughtsman how the size of the side-whiskers gradually diminished with the slow possessions of the years until at length they become mere wisps or vanished altogether. Then for a space most Englishmen wore only moustaches, though some clung and cling to the beard. But the wheel has swung full circle; in the last year or two we have gone back to the eighteenth century, and he who would be smart and young shaves clean or as clean as nature and his own skill will permit. Like most of our recent fashions, it seems to have originated in America, the country of the safety razor. Thanks to this remarkable invention in its diverse forms, the men of clumsy hand and tender skin is no longer dependent on the ministration of a hireling, not always himself light of touch; and the new mode has grown fast albeit it does not always suit the plump, florid British type so well as it becomes the clean-cut American countenance. What the next step in the evolution of fashion will be it would be unsafe to predict. Perhaps we shall shave our heads like the Mahomedans, an innovation which would be grateful to the baldheaded, since it would deprive them of an unwelcome distinction. On the Continent, however, they still cherish their moustaches, point they skyward or earthward, and regard their development with an innocent satisfaction which the sophisticated Anglo-Saxon world is losing with other of the simpler pleasures.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CYPRUS.

The Colonial Office has issued a parliamentary paper containing correspondence relating to the affairs of Cyprus. The correspondence opens with a despatch, dated Nicosia, October 21 last, from the High Commissioner to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, reporting on the reception of Mr. Churchill in the island, and describing the demonstrations made by the Greeks (who compared Mr. Churchill's visit to that of Mr. Gladstone to the Ionian Islands) in favour of the cession of Cyprus to Greece and the indignation which these demonstrations aroused among the Mossulmans. The High Commissioner in this despatch called attention to the strong feeling expressed in favour of spending surplus revenue on necessary public works, and reported that he was preparing a scheme of expenditure on forestry and public works. In a subsequent despatch, dated Jan. 10 last, he reported that, after setting aside a reserve fund of 20,000l., there would be a surplus of 55,000l. on March 31, and submitted proposals for spending 26,000l. of this on public works and 5,000l. on afforestation. Lord Elgin replied on Feb. 14 approving of these proposals, but suggesting that it would be better not to be committed at once to the expenditure of the whole 26,000l. He requested the High Commissioner to select the most urgent public works to the value of 15,000l., and proposed to arrange that Mr. D. E. Hutchins should visit the island to advise on afforestation.

CREATING A FURORE.



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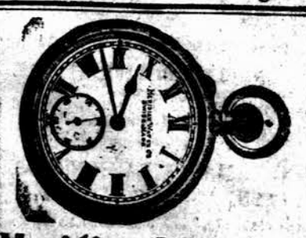

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1908.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

ANOTHER transfrontier parade has been brought to a close and the troops are already demobilising. The expedition has proved satisfactory. We have punished our troublesome neighbours, inflicting considerable loss on them and suffering very little ourselves. General Willcocks has added another leaf to his already full wreath of laurels and the troops have been congratulated on their success. It would be a misuse of words to describe the expedition as brilliant. If we indulge in superlatives now we have no adjectives left to describe a more noteworthy achievement when it comes. But we must admit that the object of the expedition has been achieved, and there is an end of it. Keen military men doubtless regret the work has been accomplished in so short a time and that the whole line of the frontier was not ablaze, as some anticipated. They would have rejoiced in a bigger affair, for the troops have long been spoiling for a fight. They required blooding ; the pity is, from their point of view, there was not more of it. When a soldier packs up his kit and receives a bandolierful of ammunition he fervently hopes to find a billet for every bullet, and for that very reason it becomes necessary not to call him out too soon in case of a riot. Nothing would have pleased him more than a day with a free hand among the sedition-mongers and anarchists of Bengal, except perhaps an unlimited spell with the Baezai, the most notorious budmashes of the Mohmand country, yet the clan which has escaped with least consequences. What they have been required to do the troops have done zealously as well as efficiently notwithstanding trying weather, shortness of water and other disadvantages inseparable from an expedition at this particular time of the year.

Besides the mere punishment of the offending tribes the expedition has served to demonstrate the impotence of the Mullahs. They have preached "jehad" and endeavoured from the outset to persuade their followers that we sought nothing more than to overthrow their religion. But their eloquence was fortunately of little avail, and though they succeeded in inducing a few small bands to join hands against us and to warrant them success they were invariably the first to illustrate the efficacy of a fleet foot in retreat, besides permitting the tribesmen to witness their inability to secure the victories they had promised in the name of their prophet. The Mohmand expedition like that against the Zakka Khel has also served to show the rapidity with which an army may now be mobilised and launched against any enemy on the frontier. As was said of the earlier expedition it may be also said of this, that the speed with which the force was mobilised and the rapidity of its movement into hostile country and the subsequent operations, contributed very largely to the quick and successful termination of the expedition. Never before in India, or for that matter, anywhere else, have troops been so rapidly mobilised and sent forth to fight. Some of our critics observe that the Peshawar division was supposed to be available at a day's notice. This is a very literal interpretation of the fact. But both these expeditions have set out in remarkably quick time—quite quickly enough to be consistent with efficient equipment. Lord Kitchener, we imagine, will regard with satisfaction the demonstration of the excellence of his disposition of troops and of the readiness for active service on the part of all departments. When the order to mobilise was given all sections of the forces fell into line with clockwork-like precision, and from first to last there was never a vexatious hitch ; and all this has served to show that we need not fear whatever may be in the lap of the gods with regard to this or any other part of the frontier.

To the agreement of the Khurungzai, Gandab Halimzai, Kamali Halimzai and Pandiali to concert measures against the Baezai with the idea of keeping order, we attach but little importance. They may succeed in preventing little bands or individual budmashes crossing their territory. But the Baezai are the largest and most powerful division of the Mohmand tribe. Practically half of the fighting men belong to the Baezai clan and are superior to all others in martial qualities and armament. The partial disarmament which was imposed on the clans in 1897 showed that the Lower Mohmands were ill-armed, but the rifles used against us at Shabkadr that year were principally used by the Baezai. In undertaking to preserve order among the Baezai the other tribesmen have promised more than they are able to perform. Clan has fought against clan before, no one more severely than those of the same tribe and of the same faith, and any interference by other clans with the Baezai might involve them in serious consequences. The question is, have they been sufficiently punished. Raiders and robbers they are by every instinct and impulse. Towers and fodder belonging to them have been destroyed, but their spirit has not been crushed. They refused to send in a "jirgah." They remain obdurate. They have greater facilities for obtaining arms than their neighbours, and are more potent for mischief than the lot of them together. It might have been well to have dealt with them more severely ; on the other hand, it was next to impossible at this time of the year to keep forces in that inhospitable country, every day climatic conditions becoming less favourable. It may be that the Baezai will recognise the futility of defying the Indian Government and settle down to normal conditions, but we fear that their influence on other clans will be prejudicial to the interests of peace, and another and more formidable expedition will be found necessary, before this time next year.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

VISCOUNT MORLEY who has been appointed Chancellor of the Manchester University, succeeds in this honorary post the late Earl Spencer. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that many of our great Universities have been quite recently deprived, through death, of their honorary heads. Oxford was the first to lose its Chancellor by the death of Viscount Goschen, who had filled this post for only a short while since the death of the late Lord Salisbury. Then came the death of Lord Kelvin, the Chancellor of Glasgow University ; and his likely successor in this office, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who had already offered himself as a candidate in opposition to Lord Curzon, has also passed away before the election. Next to depart was Lord Spencer, the Chancellor of Manchester University. Quite recently Cambridge has also been deprived of its Chancellor by the death of the late Duke of Devonshire. The Manchester University of which the Secretary of State for India has now become the head, was known for a quarter of a century, since its incorporation in 1880, as the Victoria University, and as such had University College of Liverpool, and Yorkshire College of Leeds affiliated to it. Earl Spencer presided over this more extensive Victoria University for a long time. But about the year 1902 Liverpool and Leeds showed an inclination to sever their subordinate connection with the University of Manchester, and to have independent Universities of their own. This they obtained and the old Victoria University was dissolved in 1903. Its place was taken by three separate Universities in the three towns of Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds. We read in the recent life of the late Sir Richard Jebb, who was a leading member of the Committee who carried out this change, that there was some difficulty about the name Victoria which each University wished to keep. Jebb thought that if the title was common to all the three Universities, it was probable that in practice it would not be used by any one of them. And it seems this prognostic is likely to be realised. Still the new University of Manchester thinks it has the sole right to be called the Victoria University and has not dropped the magic word "Victoria" from its title, though the other two have and are known simply as the Universities of Liverpool and Leeds. Earl Spencer continued to preside over the new but less extensive Victoria University of Manchester till his death a few months ago. The newly created University of Liverpool chose Lord Derby and that of Leeds Lord Ripon their Chancellors. The University of Manchester now consists practically of one great College, the famous Owens College at Manchester provided in 1850 by the will, of a wealthy manufacturer of that town by the name of John Owens who bequeathed at his death in 1846 a hundred thousand pounds for endowing a college free from all the vexatious religious tests which then were exacted by the older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1880 Owens College got a charter as the Victoria University. In 1881 University College, Liverpool, was affiliated to the latter. In 1887 Yorkshire College, Leeds, also became a part. These latter two Colleges, as we said above, severed their connection with the Victoria University in 1903-04. The Manchester University has seven faculties including one of commerce and another of technology and has over fourteen hundred students. Some of its professors have been very famous for their learning and science, among whom may be particularly mentioned Sir Henry Roscoe and Dr. Adolphus Ward. The former is a famous chemist and his connection with Manchester is hereditary, his grand-father being the well-known banker of that town, William Roscoe, who distinguished himself in literature also as the historian of Lorenzo di Medici. Dr. Ward who was for several years Vice-Chancellor of the University and Principal of Owens College, is one of our foremost historians and scholars, being the editor-in-chief of the Cambridge Modern History. Viscount Morley will shed additional literary lustre on an already renowned University.

BIRD-KILLING.

No wonder that bird lovers are horrified at the havoc worked in the bird-world by the rage for plumes of every kind that, it may be hoped, reached its culmination last year. The figures for the last six months of 1907 give a startling idea of the devastating influence exerted by the desire of gentle ladies for feather trimmings on their head-dresses. Birds of Paradise were slaughtered to the number of 19,742, as their skins were counted ; there was no survival of the fittest in that total. The white heron, or dainty egret, yielded 1,411 packages of his fairy plumes. It is not absolutely necessary to believe that a heron was killed for every aigrette secured ; but it is more than probable, for it cannot be easy to capture and loot the shy bird of his wedding decorations without injuring him. How many tufts each packet contained is not mentioned, but presumably a goodly number. Of crowned pigeons 1,386 heads came to market and 20,000 brilliant king-fishers' skins—all these poor things are as dead as King Solomon and just as shorn of their glory—were put up to auction. These figures represent only a tithe of the bird murder indulged in for millinery in six months. Lord Avebury is hoping to get his Bill for prohibiting the importation of the plumage of the most beautiful of the wild birds of the world passed into law this Session, and we trust he may succeed. Quite apart from the consideration of mercy to birds effected by such a prohibition, the Bill should find ardent supporters among reasonable men, who cannot have admired the outbreak of feather trimmings in ladies' hats at the close of last year. It reached a serious crisis then. Feathers of every degree of wildness or domesticity as to origin, floated in every direction from the hats of the majority of women, producing the effect of a dishevelled and exaggerated Friesland fowl dyed in all the hues of the rainbow. Whole birds, and not very little ones either, were "laid out" spatchcock fashion on hats, the result being more bizarre than artistic. The North-American's war-plume would seem a modest trifle in comparison. India should rejoice to think that Lord Avebury's Bill may help to prolong the lives of her bright-plumaged birds, too many of which are being killed every year for fashion's sake. The objectors to the Bill have plausible arguments against it, such as that pheasants are shot for the table, quite as ignoble a fate as being poised on a lady's head, and that pigeons, grouse, partridge, duck and even peacocks are shot just for sport and for the selfish pleasure of eating them. True, but these birds are reared for killing, and judiciously encouraged to multiply, not exterminated recklessly. The exploiting of foreign countries and remote islands where no bird protection or very little law of any kind exists is quite a different thing, and the fearful destruction of the brightest denizens of the air entailed by the increase in the fantastic taste for feather millinery among the gentler sex is entirely deplorable. Any measure that can end it is deserving of unstinted support.

SIR ANDREW FRASER, who has been down with nervous debility, shows some improvement, though still confined to his room.

IT now transpires, during last Friday's storm, a big tree fell on the train at Howrah-Amla railway station, upsetting 5 carriages and 10 persons were injured, three seriously.

SIR H. DRANE proceeds at once to England on six months' leave under medical advice. Lieutenant-Colonel Roos Keppel, C. I. E., will take over charge of the Chief Commissionership, N. W. Frontier Province, temporarily.

THE attitude taken up by the Bengal Government on the report of the Excise Committee has roused the Calcutta Temperance party, and the "Empire" publishes an indignant letter from the Reverend Herbert Anderson, President of the Temperance Federation, hinting that more is going to be heard about it.

THE spirit of innovation is asserting itself in military matters in France, and the Turkish trousers of the Zouaves, which give to the troops so picturesque an appearance, are threatened. At the camp of Sathonay an experiment will be tried with the new breeches, which are neither baggy nor ordinary trousers. A Paris paper declares that it is impossible to conceive anything more ungraceful than the new garment, and it is added that the change carries with it no practical advantage.

AN astonishing act of vandalism, reported from Verona, has stirred the Rome newspapers to further outbursts against the foreign art collectors who are gradually despoiling Italy of her treasures. This time it is the historic old palace where once dwelt Romeo Montecchi—the Romeo of Shakespeare—which has suffered. Until a little time ago the building boasted a beautiful example of the art of its period in the shape of its doorway, but it appears that this has now been removed bodily and sold, its place being taken by a modern portal. The identity of the purchaser is not stated, but the newspapers describe him variously as an English or American connoisseur.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

HUMANITY AND THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Frankfurt Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, MAY 15.

From the pen of a high authority on the Macedonian question some fallacies have been pointed out in the prevalent opinions about the dictates of Christian sympathy and peace in Macedonia. Even the reforming Great Powers are not free from the the current misconceptions lucidly set out in two long articles of the "Kreuz-Zeitung." That a paper that is known for its orthodox Protestantism and for its prejudice in favour of any Christian cause in the remotest corner of the World gives access in its columns to its argumentation, has perhaps enhanced the impression of superior knowledge and judicious reserve with which the thesis is proved that some of the advanced proposals are sure, if carried into effect, the very opposite from what they were intended for.

It was an originally Russian proposal that the watchmen in the Macedonian villages ought to be considerably increased in number. These worthy office-holders are people elected by the villagers for superintending the fields, and receive 40 Lstr. a year from the village treasury. It was one of the first demands of the Powers that these watchmen were to be Christians where the majority of the village population was of that persuasion, while Mohammedan villages were left free to choose Mohammedans. But such a being as a "Macedonian Christian" is difficult to define. For the Christians residing there feel no fraternal love for each other, but persecute each other out of inveterate hatred between Bulgarians, Greeks, Servians and Cutzowallaches. They are members of these nationalities first and Christians only in their relations with their own tribe ; against the rival nationalities they are savages. The elections of the watchmen served as an opportunity for renewing their feuds so that there were massacres in nearly all the Christian villages throughout Macedonia, while the Mohammedans who are estimated at about two-fifths of the population remained quiet, if we except a few Albanese settlements. The elected watchmen had no idea of using their official authority impartially, but thought it their duty to decide every quarrel betwben any of their nationals and a Christian of the other nationalities in favour of the former. From their standpoint of national fanaticism they valued the sword and rifle provided for them as an addition to the strength of their own people in the inherited feuds against all others. *Acts* of violence and robbery appear to them laudable if directed against outsiders. It was, therefore, a good thing that in most villages the elections of watchmen were not successfully proceeded with.

Now the Russian proposal wishes to increase the number of these watchmen. What would that mean ? There are altogether 7,000 village communities in Macedonia. Giving to each seven watchmen we would arrive at 49,000 armed peasants as guardians of the peace. According to the proportion of Mohammedans and Christians 30,000 would have to be, in the diplomatic language, "Christians", but in reality Servians, Bulgarians, Greeks and Cutzowallaches, ready to fight for their own particular nationalities with both the official authority and the military arms bestowed on them. No observer of the actual state of things can deny that there is only too much truth in the objection of the Turkish Government that such a Reform imposed on her by the Great Powers would mean the mobilisation for civil war and that in the interest of humanity and order the whole institution of the watchmen ought rather to be given up than extended. The writer of those articles in the "Kreuz-Zeitung" warns the reforming powers not to increase the Macedonian outrages by insisting on such a demand and in future not to be satisfied with an apparent equilibrium of privileges bestowed on Mohammedans and Christians alike, but to consider the consequences in the true light of Macedonian circumstances and not as blind protectors of the "Christian" cause at the Conference table.

FRANKFURT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It is not to be wondered at that in the commercial development of such a well-situated and cosmopolitan city as Frankfurt-on-Main we get a glance of the history of the whole European trade. That became obvious at the magnificent celebration which, at the invitation of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce, was attended by many deputations of similar institutions at home and abroad. The regular fairs of Frankfurt-on-Main go back to the Middle Ages. From them daily meetings of the leading merchants developed since 1605, when for the first time the name of a "Bourse" at Frankfurt occurs. The Committee of the Bourse became a permanent Corporation in 1707 as "The Deputies of the mercantile community." Their advice and instigation is often referred to in the deliberations about legal reforms, regulations for the navigation on river courses, the Customs Tariff and the Coinage of the Fatherland during the 18th century. In 1808 "the Deputies" were transformed into a State authority under the name of a "Chamber of Commerce."

What an importance Frankfurt had acquired already 100 years ago as a distributing centre of English cotton manufactures and colonial wares, is well illustrated by a high-handed act on the part of Napoleon I. in 1810. In order to punish the breakers of the Continental Barrier he suddenly ordered all English and Colonial wares stored up at Frankfurt to be confiscated. The English manufactured goods were publicly burned ; but the Colonial wares escaped with a penalty of 10 million francs. The value of all contraband merchandise laid hands on was officially estimated at 32 million francs. After the wars of liberation Frankfurt developed into the principal centre of the trade in securities and bills of change. It was especially the fabulous growth of the Rothschild firm that identified the conception of mighty capitalism with the local business deals at Frankfurt. But the transit trade and the brokerage chances of the place were greatly impaired by the railways being traced without consideration of the commercial interests of the petty Republic on the Main and by the steamship navigation on the Rhine river absorbing most of the carrying trade between Southern Germany and the Dutch and English markets. On the other hand the conservative policy of the Senate, in favouring the old privileges of the gilds and handicrafts, prevented the industrial ascendency for which such a city of Capitalists would have been a natural soil. The splendour of Frankfurt in the period from 1815 to 1866 was based on the importance of its Stock Exchange that ruled the market in all Austrian investments and formed the Capitalistic centre for all countries with the florin currency in Southern Germany.

A new period of commercial and industrial prosperity began after the annexation of the free Imperial City by Prussia as a consequence of the war of 1866. Now Frankfurt got better railway connexions to all parts of the Continent and eventually developed into a great centre of railway traffic. Moreover the Prussian State could help at the much needed correction of the bed of the Main river for purposes of navigation. The importance of good inland water ways is well illustrated by the statistics of the water borne trade of Frankfurt. Within ten years it increased 116 times of its old compass. Moreover the industry of highly finished manufactured wares arose for which Frankfurt-on-Main is now famous. The horizon of the Chamber of Commerce became widely enlarged. Especially for the cultivation of the Export trade and for the improvement of international intercourse the activity of the Chamber bore good fruit. A history of this Chamber of Commerce from 1707 to 1908, that has just been published by order of its Committee, is an important source for the study of the development of the World's trade through its phases of organisation from the prevalence of periodical fairs up to the modern system of direct interchange of all countries that have any significance as consumers or producers and are now in constant touch by the intelligence conveyed everywhere by newspapers and the private telegrams of large commercial and industrial firms.

NOTES.

Biology in Schools. An often repeated demand by men of Science has at last been fulfilled by the Prussian Minister for Education. In the highest classes of the public Secondary Schools the teaching of Biology has been decided on. As a leading principle it is pointed out that the object in view cannot be the cramming of biological data into the heads of the students, but that interest for, and an intelligent grasping of, the principal problems of biological studies is to be combined with awakening an inclination for observations in this field. The teachers of Physics and Chemistry will be entrusted with the new lessons, as the Minister for Education does not wish to separate biology as a special subject from the other branches of Science already taught. To encourage the biological aspect of things in the study of Zoology, Botany, etc., is the principal object kept in view, and even without additional hours in the curriculum this object is to be reached.

Is Florence to get the largest Museum in the World ? is now the question earnestly discussed at the banks of the Arno. Practically it would be easy enough to beat all competition in this respect. There are already two large buildings used, at least partially, for Museum purposes : The Offici and the Pitti Palace, and as from old times a viaduct over the Ponto Vecchio leads from one building into the other, they may already be considered as one Collection of objects of Art and Historical Interest. But at present only a small part of both structures is reserved for the Museums ; the rest of the Pitti Palace serves as a Royal Residence, and the Offici contain besides a multitude of Government Offices, Archives and official residences, even Magazines. Now it is contemplated to remove all these offices and magazines to some other receptacles and fill the rooms gained thereby with the Collections now scattered over the Academy, the Bargello, the Etruscan Museum, etc. If then the prehistoric finds will be added, the Florentines could boast of a single Museum where the whole history of the place from times immemorial to the present day could be studied. It is an additional inducement for the majority of the good citizens to approve of this plan, that the local celebrities of which Florence has produced so many in the course of history, would appear in overwhelming array before an admiring public. But an opposition to the grand idea is already forming, and from the experience of the British Museum and the Louvre it is doubtful whether gigantic Collections of everything worth looking at are more recommendable than smaller Museums that may be conveniently gone through in a day or couple of days.

University extension Professors as People's professors is the latest cry. The idea has been worked out by Dr. L. Hartmann of Vienna and laid before the third Congress of promoters of People's High Courses held at Dresden. He insists that the University Extension courses want Professors of a special type. The Institute at Vienna is a private foundation, but supported by a Government subvention. Dr. Hartmann wants the Government to appoint all Professors in these High Schools and thereby give them a higher social status. From the ranks of the Lecturers that have now to wait for many years ere an opening offers in the University, he wishes the Government to select the most profound thinkers and ablest teachers of the People's High Schools. In order to give them a sufficient salary, Dr. Hartmann appeals to generous rich men of the Carnegie type who ought to provide for the necessary sustentation fund. No father of a new educational idea ever hesitated to demand sacrifices from others in order to realize his dreams.

L. ASCH.

PARASNATH HILL.

The following letter has been received by Rai Manilal Nahar Bahadur of Calcutta from the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal :—

"Dear Rai Bahadur,—The Lieutenant-Governor had the pleasure of an interview with you, Seth Maharaj Bahadur Sing, Babu Parasnatidas Serowgi and Babu Dhunnu Lal Agarwalla this afternoon, and explained to you the position of things in regard to the Parasnath Hills. There appears to have been some misunderstanding on the part of certain sections of the Jain Community in regard to the orders passed by the Government of India and also by His Honour.

2. A number of the Jain Associations and other bodies had petitioned the Government of India in regard to this matter ; and the Government of India asked the Lieutenant-Governor to report on the facts. His Honour gave a full account of all the proceedings, including his visit to Parasnath Hill, and the discussion that he had with many of the Jains there. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council intimated his approval of all the proceedings taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, but added that it might be well, before the estate was handed back to the Zemindar of Palgani, to make the arrangement proposed regarding the central hill a permanent one, so as to avoid trouble hereafter.

3. Meanwhile, as you are aware, some of those who had been appointed to represent the Jain Community made an offer to the Lieutenant-Governor for the whole hill. His Honour explained that there might be difficulties in the way of selling the whole hill, or even leasing it permanently, while the estate was under the Court of Wards ; and he advised you and those who made the offer to confine your attention to the central ridge. He advised you to offer such terms as might lead to the estate being released from the Court of Wards, and then to settle with the zemindar regarding anything further that you might require. His Honour indicated to you the limitations which prevent the Court of Wards from parting with more land than is absolutely necessary.

4. It was, however, the wish of the Jains above referred to, that their offer should be considered by the zemindar and by the local officers representing the Court of Wards. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed to this, and promised to give an answer as soon the Commissioner reported and so made his information complete. The question is still pending as the enquiries have not been completed.

5. I am sure that this statement will be perfectly satisfactory to you and will remove any misapprehension on the part of the Jain Community.

TO BE LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

COOL and AIRY FLAT on Apollo Bunder. Large Drawing Room, 26 ft. by 20 ft.; Dining Room, 20 ft. by 17 ft.; three Bed Rooms, each 20 ft. by 18ft. with Bath Rooms attached; Kitchen, with English Stove. Facing South and West. Rent very Moderate. Apply—Messrs. P. BYRAMJI, Hornby Road.

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WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:

By order of the concerned:—
45 Bags, soft-shelled almonds.
On account of the concerned:—
3 sets rich table glassware.

A consignment of English gold gilt brooches, Alberts, bracelets, necklets, Alebasta clocks, pictures, leather money bags, tobacco pouches, etc.

5 cases cheese.
14 cases each 1 cwt. pots.
5 crates, each 50 doz. plates.
15 cases, Blake's Amonia.
10 casks, Franz Joseph water.
60 gallons, carriage varnish.
39 drums, each 5 gls., corlique soap.

Household furniture of a European gentleman, consisting of double doors, glass almirah, chest-of-drawers, sideboard, dining table, bedstead, aluminium utensils, crockery and cutlery, beside one English upright piano by J. & J. Hopkinson of London, specially built to withstand Indian climates and one very slightly used English Victoria by Windover, new rubber-tyred wheels in good condition.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Sale of Incandescent Gas lamps, K. O. Lanterns and Burners.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

On account of the shippers:—A consignment of powerful incandescent gas lamps from 100 to 1,000 candle power, suitable for lighting large outdoor and indoor spaces.

30 street and garden lanterns, strongly made, hexagonal and for K. O. burners.

100 Incandescent K.O. Burners suitable for 14" burners.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable immoveable property at Kamatipura Bazar Street and at Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, under instructions from and by order of Mr. Maherjibhoy Cursetji, the mortgagee, under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 29th day of June, 1892, made between Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha and others as mortgagors and the said Maherjibhoy Cursetji as mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the said Indenture of mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors and their representatives in title, the undermentioned properties in separate lots, on the dates and at the times specified below. Each lot will be sold at the premises.

PARTICULARS.

LOT I.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1908 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises.

All that piece of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3228 and 4289, New Nos. 10088 and 10841, Old Survey Nos. 2223 and 3841, and New Survey Nos. 6710 and 6710, respectively, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of three compartments standing thereon situate in Kamatipura Bazar Street, and on the westside thereof without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 1026 and 1763, Street Nos. 120, 122, 124, 126 and 3, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards and two-ninths of another square yard and forty-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard, respectively or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by the said Kamatipura Bazar Road, on the west by the house of Kamatee Lingala Posnte Bin Pochavara, on or towards the north by sweepers' passage, and beyond that by the property of Malco Shamji and on or towards the south by the Kamatipura Ninth Street.

LOT No. II.

To be sold on THURSDAY, the 11th day of June 1908, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage standing thereon, situate at and on the western side of Khambatta Lane, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventeen square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13 and New No. 13,502 and assessed under Ward No. 2167 and Street No. 16, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by public road called Khambatta Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Manockji Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the north by Sweepers passage and by the property of Jamshedji Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, but now sold and on or towards the south by private passage and beyond that by the property comprised in Lot III.

LOT No. III.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the 19th day of June, 1908, at 4 p. m. (S.T.), at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate at and on the westerniside of Khambatta Lane, the Sub-Registration Sub-District of Fort in the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 532 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 13, New No. 13504 and under New Survey No. 5514 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 65 E. and now under Ward No. 2166 and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the east by the Public Khambatta Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Manockji Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the north by the private passage belonging to Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha and beyond that by the property comprised in Lot No. II. and on or towards the south by the sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Pirozbai, wife of Muncherji Shoradji Bharucha.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsi, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Road, or from the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE, 1908.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for diseases from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, ... and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 4/9 ... suffering, state which of the three ... required, and observe that the word ... appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and ... Published Weekly, on the Evening of the Gazette. Contains ... Prices, and Rates, ... Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Reports ... Reports and Reports of Bullion. Comparative ... Exports of Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, Piece Goods, and Yarns from Bombay from Great Britain, Shipping Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour ... Departments of Government, and Announcements. Annual Subscription, Rs. 6, including postage. Apply to the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s Godown, No. 1, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Prior De Sousa & Co., and on account and risk of Seth Trimbukdas Zinabhai:—

F. B.
N. H. —100 F. P. bales fine machine ginned
Lot No. 747. Broach Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Intestate and Serviceable Properties and Arms, &c.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, Intestate opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties and arms, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 41, Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved, made to order, dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, also drawingroom English furniture, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Bussell's carpets, etc., etc., the property of P. B. Haigh, Esq., I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Confectionery and Provision and Castor Oil.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Boman Merwan:—

70 and 71. No. 1 to 63—63 cases confectionery and provisions.

On account and risk of The Universal Trading Co.—
E. K. A. No. 1 to 40—40 cases castor oil.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th ... instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 rubber-tyred palanquin office Shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Immoveable property at Marine Street, otherwise known as Bank Street.

Under Instructions from and by the order of the owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable property:—

All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situated on the Westside of Marine Street, otherwise known as Bank Street or Custom House Road within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing about 280 (Two Hundred and Eighty) Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property now or late of Mahomed Nabikhan bin Mahomed Backer Khan, on the east by Marine Street aforesaid, on the south by the property now or late of Foolchand Chaturbhuj, and on the west, partly by a sweeper's gully and partly by property now or lately of Burjorji Rustomji Ballliwalla, which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New Nos. 4861, 4864, Old Survey Nos. 1417, 1416, and New Survey Nos. 3555 and 2-9556 together with the messuage, dwelling-house and godown thereon, bearing Municipal A Ward No. 1062, and Street No. 10, 12 and 14 Custom House Road and formerly used and known as the Prince of Wales Hotel and now in the occupation of Messrs. W. Wolf & Sons as tenants paying rupees Three hundred and five per month under a Lease for three years which expires on 30th June, 1909.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim Kola and Company, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE, 1908.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.
MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)
THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)
ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)
DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)
DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)
W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games . . by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . . by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . . by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . . by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf . . . . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . . by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links . . . by the Duke of Argyll

WILL COMMENCE IN
The Bombay Gazette
IN JUNE.

DIABOLO
DEVIL ON TWO STICKS.

A UNIVERSALLY Popular game in old France when the great folk entered into it with the ardour now shown by children; regarded favourably by the noble dames of the League and the Fronde, and the principal diversion in the hours of recreation in the convents. Albeit not of French origin (some say it came from China), DIABOLO has become a veritable craze in Paris, popular at the Restoration, and under the last Empire, the game figured on the programme of amusements at the last great Republican fête-day. Never before, has a game so rapidly infatuated children and adults, rich and poor. Children who are not allowed to go out play it at home, to the ruin of the crockery and ornaments. The Doctors encourage the game, which, they say, strengthens the lungs and the muscles and School Masters and School Mistresses highly approve of it.

Amongst other Seasonable Games, just received
RACQUETTES, PARISIENNES,
TARGETS.
GRACE GAMES.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.
POONA BRANCH IN EAST STREET.
NEXT WEEK.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Joydene, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Yule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Islanda, 3360 tons, Captain H. J. Brooks, will sail to-day for Calcutta Rangoon &c. with a general cargo and one cabin passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G. Le Miere will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwazfels, 3,558 tons, Captain G. Bathmann, arrived in harbour on the 1st June, from New York, with a cargo of 62,500 cases petroleum and explosives and general.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Naderi, 1,169 tons, Captain P. S. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 1st June, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 92 cases opium, and 4 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hastings ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palmurus....Comdr C S Hickmun ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Balfour.....R F Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 2.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....Bombay & Co
Alvri .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Auchendale..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Blyths Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Dumra.....762 Outbush .....M M & Co
Dwarka .....759 Monon .....M M & Co
Eden Hall ...2332 Measoon .....K Nixon & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrie ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster .....K Nixon & Co
Investigator.....Beauchamp .....R I Marine
Joydene .....2277 Yule.....M M & Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson .....T Morrison & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ...2283 Macphail .....T Morrison & Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mohtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Mayo.....Farewell .....R I Marine
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr..178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Oriental .....5284 Palmer .....P & O Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Bilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Scharzfels ...3558 Bathmann.....W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—June 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart.	3757	M'pherson, A'werp.		15-6	P M & Co
C & R Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	Java	9-6	K N & Co
F Culna...	3963	Maclachlan	F Middlesbo	10-6	M M & Co
G Mahanadi...	547	Ahmed...	M' Goa...	3-6	Bo S N Co Ld
H Naderi...	1169	Gray..	Persian Gulf.	15-6	B & P S N Co
K Islami.....	1604	Newby...	M'tius...	13-6	B & P S N Co
N Umsinga...	1896	Robertson	Hull...	4-6	R A Willis
O Toro	1950	Jackson	Hull.....	4-6	F Muir & Co
P Sultan.....	1781	Quirict.....	Z'bar	4-6	A Strandes
Q Kanzler ...	1864	Michellien.....	Z'bar...	8-6	A Strandes

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim...	K'chi...	6-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Hoosein ...	K'chi...	2-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ismail...	M'Goa ...	4-6	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Aynthia ...	694	Curtis	Bangkok	6-6	F F Campbell & Co

30 ton crane.

Aleppo	2536.....		Hull ...	10-6	F Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Majidi...	1857	Costes...	Mauritius.	8-6 B & P S N Co
2	Circassia...	4315	Haig...	L'pool...	14-6 W & A G & Co
3	Chyebassa	3991	Babb ...	Antwerp.....	3-6 M M & Co
4	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Rotherdam	5-6 K N & Co
5	Afghanistan ...	2849	Moore...	D'kirk...	3-6 M M & Co
6	Aparima..	3684	Stott.	Calcutta.	4-6 K Nixon & Co
7	Birkhall...	2738	Jones ...	Genos...	5-6 W & A G & Co
9	Devanha...	4765	Hide.....	Shanghai...	10-6 P & O Co
10 & 11	Oceana	3507	Heyward	London	20 6 P & O Co
12	Persia ...	4198	Hamilton...	London	6-6 P & O Co
14	Lhasa.....	941	Rothwell ...	K'chi.....	5-6 M M & Co
15	Wellington.	3626	Hasking...	Hamburg.	13-6 J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Naderi s	Gray	Basreh, May 21
	Scharzfels s.....	Bathmann ...	New York, Apr 12
2	Joydene s	Yule..... ...	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Beme s.....	Taylor	Marmugoa, &c
	Walton Hall s.....	Leary	Port Said
	Washington s.....	Yanssen	Bengkales
	Bulimba s	Chappell	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Islanda, Brooks, for Rangoon.
" Naseri, Le Mierre, Persian Gulf.

The steamer Eden Hall, began to load yesterday for Newport.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 30th May.

The City Line steamer City of Benares, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 1st inst.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 31st May.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Suez on the evening of the 31st May.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dilwara, passed Lisbon on the morning of the 31st May.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, left Port Said on the evening of the 31st May.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, left Suez on the evening of the 31st May.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 1st instant via Lamu and Mombasa.

The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—8 bales silk kakoon, K Nixon and Co; 112 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,052 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 20 bales cotton, N Damjee; 39 bales wool, M Ranyopal; 130 bales wool, B Hurbham; 15 bales wool, M Ratansee 1,050 cwts wheat, H Canji; 198 cwts meytheyseed, Baner Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—31 bales skins and hides B Moloobhai; 2 cases curtains, 1 case brassware L B Bhootwalla 1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 5 cases cottonfruits Ardeshir and Co; 150 cwts turmeric J Ramji; 7 bales hides H A Oomen; 6 bales hides, A Visram; 138 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 56 cwts coffee Finlay Muir and Co; 1,020 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 26 bales skins Kahn and Kahn; 2 bales carpets G P Stavrides and Co; 11 bales skins A H Mahomed and Co; 4 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy 20 cwts fishmaws, C Moongaji.

FOR HULL.

Musician s—19,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Toro s—1,339 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji and Co; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 170 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Umsinga s—1,350 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Afghanistan s—1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—1,016 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,136 cwts, rapeseed, L. Dreyfus and Co; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,384 cwts, cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,339 cwts, cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—570 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5 bales twist F. F. Campbell and Co.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, J. Fachiri; 55 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 135 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 103 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 275 bales cotton, P Visram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—612 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BASTON.

Toro s—3 bales carpets Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Birkhall s—800 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 200 tons oldiron P Nasarwanji and Co; 55 bales cotton, N Damji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—15 bales twist, K Nixon & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Persia s—1 bale carpets, G P Stavrides & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—250 bales twist Tata Sons & Co 325 bales twist, G Cotton & Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 2 cases opium, P & O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist, G. Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

THE Dover Rowing Club have decided to discontinue Sunday boating this year, which was tried, up to eleven o'clock in the morning, last year as an experiment. At a meeting, at which the question was discussed, it was shown that few of the members used the boats, and, on the suggestion being made that the club should open in the afternoon instead of the morning, it was objected that the members had by then put on their best clothes, and did not care to get them spoiled by the salt water.

22 LIVES SAVED.

The venerable Swami Dharmananda Mahavaratee of Asiatic and European fame, desires me to gratefully inform you that His Holiness has been able to save 22 human lives by prescribing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to patients suffering from various complaints caused by or arising from disorder of the kidneys. The most serious case being that of a well-known Professor of Sanskrit who suffer from chronic diabetes for a period extending over 12 years.

The venerable Swami is so much pleased with this medicine that he has named it "The Greatest Miracle."

For your information I take the liberty to say that the venerable Swami is a celebrated Monk, a Minister of Hindoo religion, a distinguished author, a thorough linguist and a great traveller of worldwide fame. Yours faithfully, J. G. Bharati, Diciple of the Swami, by whose command I write to you.

The venerable Swami resides at 23/1 Sitaram Ghose's Street, Calcutta, where the above was investigated by one of our representatives, when he personally corroborated same.

The danger of kidney disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary and rheumatic troubles, diabetes and Bright's disease, for which Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a specific.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a large profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8 0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FULFORD—May 25, at Rawalpindi, of cholera, Arthur Wickes Fulford, (great grandson of C. H. Wickes, Peshawar) aged 19 months.

WICKES—May 25, at Peshawar, of cholera, Charles Henry Wickes, aged 74 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE
AT KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed?

Kemp & Co Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-21m., 2-18a.; Low water 7-13m., 8-26a.

Treacher and Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Esplanade Road.

Insolvency Court, Vacation Sitting.

Elton Cup Hockey Tournament; Friend's Union Hockey Club vs. Bombay Education Society's Institution, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 7th, First Quarter, 10h. 26·1m. a.m.; June 14th, Full Moon, 7h. 25·2m. p.m.; June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56·1m. a.m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·5m. p.m.; June 5th, in Apogee, 5h. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-58m., 2·95a. Low water, 7-48m. 9-17a.

Friday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-39m., 3-32a.; Low water, 8-27m., 10-17a

Saturday, June 6.—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 3-26m., 4-14a.; Low water; 9-16m.; 11-24a.

Sunday, June 7.—Whit Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 11m.; High water, 4-30m., 5-3a.; Low water, 10-21m.

Monday, June 8.—Whit Monday. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 5-51m.; 6-1a.; Low water, 0-30m., 11-45a.

Tuesday, June 9.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation; Aurangabad Mills, Ordinary General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15a.; High water, 7-7m., 6-59 a.; Low water, 1-17 m., 1-0 a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, China, Zanzibar, and Quilimane, per s.s. "Sultan," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday the 4th current.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Inspector Carter charged Bindrabin Narpat, a Hindu, with the theft of a hand-bag containing Rs. 185 belonging to one Ramchandra Narayan, a bill-collector. On the 26th May the complainant was eating betel at a betel-stall at Mandvi, putting his bag near him. Shortly afterwards he saw the accused walking off with the bag. He ran after him and seized him. The accused, who had several previous convictions against him, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifteen stripes.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m., to-day.

March.....	The Queen's Guard..... William
Overture	Belesario ..... Donizette
Polaca D Concert.....	Loiseau Du Bois ..... Le Thiere
Finale 2nd Act ...	Vittori Pesaley ..... Pur
Valse	Luna ..... Lincke
Reminiscences of ...	Donizette ..... Donizette
New Dance	Le Polon Polon ..... Clerice

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Tuesday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Hari Lakhu (16), a coal labourer working on board the s. s. "Culna." On Sunday, while a crane was being worked, an iron coal bucket came swinging round. The deceased, who was standing near the hatchway, got confused, caught hold of the bucket and was swung round. When the bucket got over the hold, he let go his hold of the bucket either through fear or exhaustion and fell from a height of twenty-five feet. He was severely injured and was removed to the Hospital, where he died from the effects of internal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN APPEAL DISMISSED.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod have disposed of the appeal of Sarfudin Gulamhusen, a Borah shopkeeper, and Ahmedali Ibhamhimji, his servant, who had been convicted by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of selling and possessing cocaine without a license. This was stated to be the largest quantity of cocaine confiscated in Bombay. Sarfudin was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 500. Ahmedali was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 150. The appeal was dismissed by their Lordships, after hearing of the arguments of accused's counsel.

'JOTA' SPECULATION.

"An Anomaly of Law."

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one Bechardas Abaku with keeping a common gaming house and gaming in a common gaming house.

Superintendent Sloane explained to the Court what 'Jota' speculation meant. It was called Jota speculation or bets on sales of cotton in Liverpool. Telegrams were received thrice daily from the Liverpool market stating the number of bales sold at the time of sending the telegram. Speculation was done on the number of bales. The keeper of the gaming house opened with a certain number. 5,000 was the usual number. People were invited to say whether it would be below (or 'Mund'), or above (or 'Teji'), the number at the time of the next telegram. Speculators then came forward and said that they would bet for 'Mundi' or 'Teji.' Bets were decided on the arrival of the succeeding telegram.

The accused admitted having done 'Jota' speculation but said that he did not know if it constituted an offence.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that the speculation was stopped after the High Court ruling, but was started some time after with some variations. The accused did not carry on the speculation in a clandestine manner but did it openly. That proved that the accused did not know whether the speculation constituted an offence.

Superintendent Sloane said that it appeared to be a peculiar anomaly of law that as long as a speculator did not keep papers about the betting transactions he was safe but that when he kept them he came within the purview of the law.

The accused was conv

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

UNIMPROVED SIMLA.

The "Pioneer":—Residents in Simla have begun to realise what a short supply of water means, for they have had to endure a plague of dust during the past week. The unwatered roads have been the first sign of the shortage which may become more pronounced next month, and even prove dangerous to the health of the station if the monsoon rains are late in arriving. The position is such that there is growing impatience felt at the delay in dealing with the hydro-electric scheme which would assure an ample supply of water. Several years have passed since Lord Curzon's Government allotted twenty lakhs of rupees as a gift to Simla for public improvements, and yet beyond the making of a few new roads and the improvement of others nothing really substantial has been done. Further the Government have offered to give another large contribution if comprehensive schemes are framed on a broad basis. The first and most important of these should be that dealing with the water-supply, and it is in this direction, unfortunately, that the delay has been greatest. There are three authorities concerned in the matter: the Municipality, the Government of India, and the Punjab Government. They do not appear to have been able to agree as to the merits of the project which has for its object the utilisation of the streams in the Nauti Khud beyond the Mashobra Ridge. Experts, in the first instance, wrangled over this scheme, which would provide electric power and ensure an ample water supply, and the technical discussions in the Government Secretariats were endless. No progress was made, and the conflict of opinion was far from edifying. Last year a strong official committee was formed to draw up a final scheme for the enlargement and improvement of Simla, and it is known that they put the hydro-electric project the first on their list of urgent works. But the present summer is well advanced and still no orders have been passed on their recommendations. The report is presumably wandering through the Secretariat offices in routine fashion, and unless some impetus is forthcoming may continue its leisurely course. The new Lieutenant-Governor, however, should be able to quicken up its progress, for Sir Louis Dane has been intimately associated in the past with improvement schemes, and he is now in a position to get something practical done. The money is available, and the usual plea of want of funds cannot be put forward. It rests now, apparently, with the Government of India to sanction the proposals of last year's Committee, and we trust that no further delay will occur in this important matter. A real water-famine in Simla has never occurred so far, but it is a pissibility: and provision ought, therefore, to be made to guard against such a contingency. The policy of procrastination has gone quite far enough, and its effects are being disagreeably felt now: they may assume an acute form a weeks hence.

MR. T. R. WYNNE, C. I. E.

"Indian Engineering":—We have much pleasure this week in presenting a portrait of Mr. T. R. Wynne, C. I. E., the newly-appointed Chairman of the Railway Board. As we referred to his appointment only two weeks ago we do not propose to do more on this occasion than give a cursory outline of his career.

Mr. Wynne was one of the first batch of Engineers to enter Coopers Hill Indian Engineering College in 1871. He passed out successfully in 1874 and left for India in October of the same year, where on arrival he was posted as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, to the Rajputana State Railway. In 1877 the Dhond-Manmad Railway was being constructed as a famine work and Mr. Wynne's services were utilised on it. His work here was considered of sufficient merit to earn for him the thanks of the Bombay Government. In 1879 we find him employed on the Kathiawar Railways and though still an Assistant Engineer he was placed in charge of a construction division as Executive Engineer. Having been in the country eight years he took two years' furlough to England in 1882, but returned to India in February 1883 while still on furlough and joined the Bengal and North-Western Railway, constructing the Northern. Section of that system from Basti to Bahraich. This work was completed in 1885, and Mr. Wynne was then transferred to the Sind-Sagar line and given charge of the work of building the bridge across the Jhelum at Chack Nizam. In 1886 the vacancy occurred of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways at Bombay and Mr. Wynne was selected to fill the appointment. He held this for a very short period, for in May of the same year he took leave without pay to England and studied law as an articled clerk to a London solicitor. Twelve months after this he was offered and accepted the position of Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and those who know this line do not need to be told what Mr. Wynne did for it. The work to be done consisted in converting 150 miles of metre gauge and constructing 870 miles of broad gauge through one of the most out-of-the-way parts of India. He completed this by 1891. For the next eleven years he remained on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway carrying out the extensions to Calcutta and Cuttack besides constructing an important 2 feet 6-inch gauge system in the Central Provinces. During all these years Mr. Wynne carried out the dual duties of Agent and Chief Engineer, which necessitated continuous work and untiring attention to details.

In 1902 we find the subject of our remarks proceeding to North China—having taken two years' leave—to reorganize the Chinse Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, which owned collieries in North China, a fleet of ships and other industries. The company at this period was in difficulties with the Chinese Government over the terms of its concession and its operations had become a bye-word of reproach in North China. Mr. Wynne straightened out the affairs of the company and left it in such a sound condition that satisfactory dividends have been steadily paid since. At the end of 1904 he went Home via Port Arthur and Siberia, staying several weeks in Russia and Germany. While in China he paid a short visit to Japan to study the coal trade and took the opportunity of looking up the most important places in Manchuria. The end of 1904 saw Mr. Winnee back in India and in February 1905 he was appointed Junior Member of the Railway Board, where his wide experience and capacity for work marked him out as the most fitting successor to the late Chairman.

THE KURDISH OUTRAGES.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—The outrages by the Kurds in Persia have been exciting great comment in Russia, where the belief is general that Turkey is the instigator for sinister ends of her own. The Persians appear to be perfectly helpless. Telegrams from Tabriz date1 April 30 state that the Anjumen of Urmia, has telegraphed through Khoi asking for help; and has informed the Tabriz Anjumen that more than 2,000 women and children have been taken prisoners by the Kurds, and that many of the prisoners have been cruelly tortured. The roads leading into Urmia are almost all occupied by the Kurds, who destroy all the goods and produce which comes along. News has been received in Tabriz from Teheran that the Kurds of Sujbulak and Mianduab are also in insurrection. Telegrams to the St. Petersburg newspapers from Constantinople confirm the news received from Russian sources, about the movemebt among the Kurds in Urmia and Salmas. The Porte" is said to have again forbidden the Turkish military authorities to help the robbers, in any way, and to have again instructed the commanders in Vana and Mosul to prevent the troops under their command from crossing the frontier and taking part in the movement among the Persian Kurds. The Porte has also given assurances that the number of the Turkish troops on the Persian frontier will be decreased.

The whole position is very obscure. It is certain that Russo-Persian frontier incidents have occurred and a Russian punitive expedition has crossed the frontier but no good explanation of the agitation among the Persians is forthcoming. The Persian Government is not at the bottom of it and it is hardly likely that the Turkish Government is, for if in reparation for these attacks on her frontier posts, Russia annexes some Persian territory, Turkey will be no gainer thereby. It is more probable that the trouble isa result of the utter disorganisation in Persia. The attack on Russian posts was made by robbers who wanted to get Russian rifles to use against their Persian victims and enemies, and who did not consider that their conduct might bring down on them the wrath of Russia. Against the theory of a great Muhammadan revival there is the fact that Persia is the worst sufferer, and Turkey hates Persia worse than she hates Russia. The disquieting feature of the situation is the weakness of the Persian Government, whose collapse may lead to the intervention of Russia, Turkey and England, and hence to endless complications. Persia's weakness is the real cause of all this massing of Turkish troops which Russia imagines to be directed against the Caucasus. The Sick Man of Europe, being an expert in the diagnosis, has found a sicker man in Persia, and perhaps at the instigation of Germany, is in readiness, to seize his inheritance.

PROHIBITED IN INDIA: PERMITTED IN ENGLAND.

The "Times of Ceylon":—The "Times" has pointed out that what is prohibited in India is published in England. This freedom of circulation is not likely to be changed. The franchise exists in England and the ill-informed majority rules. There can be no suppression in such a country. Other cures or alleviations are in operation. What is undesirable must be asphixiated with fresh air; what is not beneficial must be killed by public opinion. But before that can be accomplished knowledge in England about India must grow. The principle of liberty of opinion, and of the expression there of, in a democratic country is a necessary one and even admirable. But it has its weak point, viz., when the views expressed concern the well-being of a country so little understood as India. The "Indian Sociologist should" be suppressed in England equally as in India. If it is injurious amongst Indians in India, it will be injurious amongst Indians, and their backers, in England. But the fact remains that it will continue to circulate in England—because our politics are run on lines which favour the publication of practically anything and everything, on the not-altogether correct grounds that England is a nation of discriminating adults. The education of the "man in the street" is proceeding, however. He may never see the "Indian Sociologist," and would only read a page of it out of curiosity if a copy were handed to him; but when a secret meeting of Indian students commemorates the "rising of 1857" then the attention of the said man will be arrested. He will realise direct disloyalty and serious cross-purposes in London itself regarding a historic struggle. The home country was thrilled from end to end but a few months ago by an appeal and a celebration. The veterans of the Crimea and of the Indian Mutiny were gathered together; their deeds of heroism were extolled; and a national appeal in their interests is still in circulation. The ordinary British citizen may not distinguish between the classes which mutinied fifty years ago and those who would seak notoriety in commemoration of the event to-day. If the Sikh of that time could have seen, in prophetic vision, the meeting in a Highgate hotel a fortnight ago, he would have preferred to suck the cow grease—for he counted than as he counts to-day, the Bengalee as no better than a cow. The problem is a doubly complicated one, with the shifting of the centre of the insurrectionary movement from Calcutta to London; but suppression in England it would be a waste of breath to demand. The probability is that political concessions will be made all the more quickly; and with this, and the stern suppression of the bomb-maker and the bomb-thrower, the rebellious movement will in a few months die back. When it next breaks out Indians themselves will probably have a direct voice in voting special measures of repression. Political privileges will carry with them responsibility, and Indians will have to assist to pass even repressive legislation against Indian anarchy.

The centre of the Empire is not the only, or the chief, spot outside India where the Indian enemies of England—and of their own native land—are at work. "The Times" has its sleuth-hounds abroad—such are needed on the tracks of some of the schoolmasters abroad!—and one of whom has disclosed a conspiracy in British Columbia, where, if the statements are proved to be correct, the authorities will make especially short-shrift with the conspirators. The disclosures from Vancouver have served to remind the "Madras Mail" of what was published by another Madras paper in March last. The article was from an American paper and was headed "Indian Conspiracy, To Overthrow British Rule, 100,000 Guns Shipped, Startling Information." More recently the London correspondent of a Japanese paper has contributed an article on this subject, taking the aforesaid American paper's remarks as a text. The information supplied in both is practically the same, and is summarised by the correspondent as follows:—

I do not know what the Indians in London are doing, but I have heard frequently of what the Indians in New York, Philadelphia, and other American cities are about to do. I am in particular in possession of information informing me of the location in New York of the headquarters of the Indian revolutionary movement. It seems pretty certain that the Indians who have been deported from their country by the British Government and others are concentrating in New York. They have their places of meeting; they are collecting no inconsiderable amount of money from wealthy people in India and America with which they are not only buying arms and ammunition, of the old as well as of the new pattern, from different arsenals and other places, but also a large quantity of explosives, with the object of destroying the buildings of the British Government in India. It is stated that already 100,000 Mauser rifles, together with the necessary ammunition for the same, have been shipped to India. The "modus operandi" to evade the eyes of the American Customs is to pack arms as sewing machines and ammunition as condensed milk, and they are exported as such. At first the goods are sent to Italy and thence to Persia, and finally smuggled into India.

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THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 23rd May give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week. Autumn sowings continue in the hills where more rain is needed but prospects are now favourable in the plains. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops continue in a few districts. Land is being prepared for autumn crops and some early sowings have been made. Irrigation of sugarcane continues. Extra crops are being harvested in several districts. Elsewhere irrigation of extra crops is proceeding. Opium weighments are nearing completion; the amounts of opium bought is very short in Bara Banki. Reports of the mango crop are favourable. Much of the unirrigated sugarcane has been lost in Gorakpur. Prices continue very high and are generally stationary. The prices of some food-grains have risen in three and have fallen in five districts. Markets are well supplied and grain continues to be imported into the hills. Condition of agricutural stock is generally statisfactory. Fodder is scarce in part of Banda and the Jumna tracts of Fatehpur and in the south of Allahabad; elsewhere it is available but dear. Government hay is being utilized in several districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There has been a further decrease in the numbers on relief of 41,670 of whom 9,761 are workers and the remainder dependants. The numbers on gratuitous relief have been much reduced in many districts but the figures have been raised in others by the addition of dependants from works; the real reduction in the numbers on gratuitous relief is larger than the figures indicate. The numbers in poor-houses show little change. Large public works are being everywhere converted into civil and aided works; dependants being brought on to gratuitous relief. In Muttra, Jaunpur, Hardoi, Bara Banki and in the hills the experiment is to be introduced of paying workers a fixed wage somewhat above Famine Code rates without relief to dependants save in exceptional cases. The spring harvest has relieved the situation and reduced relief operations largely in all except the most seriously affected districts. In the Etah district all relief has been stopped and in Rohilkhand it is unlikely that gratuitous relief will be required after the middle of June. Even in Bundelkhand there is no considerable rise since the harvest and the figures of the middle of April and the middle of May are almost identical. This contracts strongly with the course of the famine of 1897 in which owing to previous hard times and a deficient spring crop there was an increase of 240,000 in that period in Bundelkhand. The present condition of that area, owing to the two good harvests of 1905 and 1907, is vastly different from its condition in 1897 and the absence of increase in the relief figures is natural. In submontane Oudh including Bara Banki and the west of Basti and in Mirzapur the numbers on relief have risen by over 100,000 on completion of the spring harvest, but there is a considerable decrease reported this week in Gonda and Bahraich and a small decrease in Basti and Kheri. The change to civil and aided works partly accounts for this decrease and the rainfall of the 10th May has led to employment becoming available on agricultural operations for autumn sowing. The general health of the people continues satisfactory though small-pox continues. Cases of cholera are reported from eleven districts. Cholera broke out on two works in Mirzapur which were broken up, and there were two deaths in a poor-house in Banda. No wandering is reported but 1,431 persons from Bengal are on the Mirzapur relief works. The number on relief in the Balrampur estates is 17,896 and on other private works 9,405. The numbers on Government relief are:—on relief works 446,475; on aided works 162,125; on test works 1,517; dependants 184,524; on gratuitous relief 282,791; in poor-houses 2,862; total 1,080,294. The largest total figures are:—Bahraich 228,957; Mirzapur, with Family Domains, 147,316; Gonda, excluding the Balrampur estates, 103,749; Kheri 103,636; Banda, figures which are incomplete, 74,557; Jalaun 63,964; Basti 43,583; Bara Banki 42,704. Prices:—Garhwal 6 to 11; Almora 8 1-2; Mirzapur 7 1-2 to 10; Banda 9 1-2; Kheri 9 7-16; Fatehpur 9 to 10; Etah 14 1-2; elsewhere 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain fell in parts of Rawal Pindi. Prices of food-grains are rising in nine and are falling in five districts, but are still generally at or above scarcity rates, except in Lyallpur and Multan, where wheat is selling between warning and scarcity rates. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly over and sowing of autumn crops is in progress. The condition of extra spring crops is generally good to average. Some damage by hailstones is reported from Shahpur. Fodder is scarce in Rohtak, Delhi, Ferozepoe, Gujranwala, Mianwali and parts of Gurgaon and Sialkot. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply canal was closed during the week in Delhi. 1,758 persons attended the famine test works in the Gurgaon tahsil against 1,728 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is average. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress and the outturn is nearly average. Sowings of autumn crops still continue. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices, except "bajra" are falling. Prices:—wheat 9¾ to 15¾; gram 19/16 to 16¼; maize 11½ to 18¾ and bajra 11 to 13¼ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was slight rainfall in Jhalawar. Harvesting of spring crop continues in a few places. Ploughing for autumn sowings is in progress in Mewar, Harauti, Tonk, Kotah, Jhalawar and Ajmer-Merwara. The condition of cattle is good. Prices continue much above the normal; they have fallen by one seer in Banswara, but have risen by an equal amount in Sirohi and Tonk and two a less extent in Shahpura, Jaipur and Jodhpur. The numbers on special public works are 4,786, which include 437 from Ajmer-Merwara. The situation in these districts has improved owing to the recent harvest.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Light showers fell in Gwalior. There was no rain elsewhere. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Extra crops are being watered in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair to good. There is cattle-disease in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior; fodder is scanty in Bundelkhand and in part of Indore; indifferent in Bhopal and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Rutlam and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. Prices:—Indore 9 to 9 1-2; Bundelkhand 8 3-4 to 10 and Bhopawar 9 to 13 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on works 75,500; on gratuitous relief 13,000. In the rest of Baghelkhand—on works 3,500; on gratuitous relief 500. Total for the Agency—on works 79,000; on gratuitous relief 13,500; on both kinds of relief 92,500. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works 7,000; on gratuitous relief 6,000. In Indore State—On works 1,003; on gratuitous relief 39,000. In the Bhopawar Agency, Jhabua—on works 3,000; on gratuitous relief 1,000. In Manpur—on works 191. In the Gwalior Residency area 141. Grand total—on works 90,332; on gratuitous relief 59,500; on both kinds of relief 149,500.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continues to be very hot with occasional clouds. 23 cents of rain fell in Yeotmal only accompanied by high winds. Preparation of land for sowings of autumn crops is in progress everywhere. Sowing of rice in dry fields has been started in parts of Raipur. Some dearness or insufficiency of fodder and water is reported from all districts except Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur and the districts of Berar. The spring harvest has checked the tendency to raise prices. They remained stationary during the week. Staple food-grains fell in price in Nimar, Drug and Buldana and became dearer in Amraoti by 1/2 seer per rupee. Cattle are generally reported to be in good connition.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Jashpur had 95 cents of rain during the week. Prepatation of land for next autumn sowings is in rapid progress. Sowing of rice has commenced in places in Raigarh. Sugarcane plants are doing well in Sarangarh. Some insufficiency of fodder and water is felt in Kawardha, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Sakti and Jashpur. Wheat and gram in Chhuikhadan; wheat, rice and kodon in Khairagarh and rice in Kanker rose by 1 seer. 'Kadon,' 'sells' dearer in Chhuikhadan by ½ seer and rice cheaper in Raj-Nandgaon by ¼ seer; prices are steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The districts under relief remain the same except for the extension of relief operations to new circles in two districts. There is an increase in the numbers on village works and also on ordinary works due to the decrease of other employment. Some improvements are still being carried out with the aid of loans which are still being distributed. Preparation of land for autumn cultivation is going on. Distribution of seed grain takavi is just commencing. The public health is good and there are no epidemics except small-pox in Balaghat. The condition of cattle is generally fair though fodder and water are scarce in some places. Prices are fairly steady with slight fluctuations. The numbers on relief are:—on works 12,254; weavers 9,115; on gratuitous relief 16,842; total on relief 28,211.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

PREMIER DIAMOND MINE OFFERED FOR £8,000.

Great Opportunity Missed.

It is a curious fact that the Amsterdam Stock Exchange was not at all affected by the alarming and persistent drop which was recently experienced in the quotations of De Beers and Premier Diamond stocks, notwithstanding the fact that Amsterdam is by far the most important centre of the diamond industry. In the normal times says, "The Financial News" there are at work in the Amsterdam factories about 9,000 diamond cutters and polishers, which is twice as many as in Antwerp and more than half the number of all who earn a living in this industry all over the world.

In a general way it may be said that people here are too busily engaged in the trade to spare time for speculating in the stocks; but, of course, this explanation only holds good to a certain extent. In reviewing the more direct causes of the striking fact that the principal Diamond shares have no market in Amsterdam and that the Dutch public is not interested in them in a large way, either in London or Paris, it may be stated, in the first place, that our public has been upset by the sad experience it has had with other diamond ventures.

About fifteen years ago the shares of a large company were issued here under good banking auspices, and it was stated that the claims, which had been acquired by the concern at Koffyfontein, in the Orange Free State, between the famous Kimbercy and New Jagerofontein Diamond Mines, had already been worked at profit for some time past. When it came to working the blue ground the expenses, however, proved to be larger than the earnings derived from the property, and the company had to be wound up at a dead loss to the shareholders. For years afterwards this killed the interest for diamond ventures, and it is to be regretted that the Dutch experience in this line, after the first disappointment had been forgotten, also remained of such a nature that people continue to fight shy of the shares of the very concerns in which they would be supposed to be extremely interested.

The first time, after the failure of the company mentioned, when there was a question of Holland again taking an interest in diamond mining was in the early part of 1899. If ever it has been proved that mining is a chance it was on that occasion, which is still being regretted by all parties concerned in Amsterdam. Nothing short of complete control of the Premier Mining Company, at a price which now looks almost bewildering in its smallness, was then for sale. Mining exports had already reported very favourably upon the property; but owing to the threatening troubles in the Transvaal, where the Boer War broke out a few months later, it had not yet been found possible to find the means for developing the mine. Of course, it was not yet known, even at that time, how fabulously rich the property would prove to be, but, nevertheless, it sounds incredible, although it is absolutely true, that the whole property was offered for sale in Holland, at that juncture, for the miserable sum of fl 100,000, say £8,000 sterling! Negotiations for the purchase on these terms were carried on for a short time with the strong and well-known Diamond-cutters' Labour Union, the "A. N. D. B." Had this union accepted the proposal (which it did not dare to do with a view to the political prospects), it would have got absolute control of the diamond industry, and its members, who are now hungry unemployed, would have been by this time wealthy capitalists.

The brilliant success of the Premier, after it had thus narrowly escaped control by the Amsterdam Diamond Workers' Union, brought our people into better touch with Diamond shares generally, and when, in the beginning of 1905, the Kimberley West Diamond Mining Company was floated here the shares went exceedingly well—the more so as they were brought out by a bank of the highest repute, and as the board of directors counted, for instance, a member of the Intercolonial Council (Mr. J. Bissik), who afterwards became a member of the Transvaal Cabinet. It was frankly stated in the prospectus that the mine had already got a bad name in the market, and that it had suffered rejection several times by possible promoters; but this was attributed to the prospecting work not having been pushed far enough, while a well-known mining expert had written to the Dutch interests, after further tests, that he knew of no other diamond property in the market which offered such a tempting result. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that the quotation rapidly rose to 240 per cent. And these very shares are at present quoted at 4 per cent. only, in consequence of the further development having proved utterly disappointing.

After the initial success of the Kimberly, two more diamond propositions were placed before our public, viz., the Welgelegen Diamond Mining Company—which is still in its first stage of production—and the Doornlaagte Diamond Company an offshoot of the Pniel Diamond Mining Company, Limited. With the improvement in Diamond shares Dutch interest in them is likely to still further widen, since Amsterdam is not likely to remain permanently out of a promising business in which London and Paris are interested.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The area of low pressure in the Bay is less pronounced to-day and appears to have been accompanied by an advance of the Monsoon winds which have again given general, and in places, moderately heavy rain over Burma. In North-east India, however, only a few falls have occurred chiefly in the Southern half, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The principal rainfall amounts are Meegui 3 inches; Tavoy, Akyab, Mandalay, Maymyo and Thatyetmyo, three-quarters of an inch. Moulmein, Diamond Island and Silchar, half an inch.

Skies are heavily overcast in Burma; clouds have increased somewhat in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the North Madras Coast and South Central Provinces; humidity is much below the average in the United and Central Provinces, and parts of the Punjab and Central Madras Coast.

The weather is somewhat warmer than usual in Bihar, the Madras Coast and the South-East Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam; while a few falls may occur in the Province of Bengal.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 2nd June 1908 was 29·808 inches, The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st June, to date.
Bushire(1st)	90·6	79·6	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	92·8	87·1	...	0·00
Multan	112·8	79·5	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	103·9	76·1	...	0·00
Lahore	109·4	72·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	110·3	78·1	...	0·00
Ambala	110·0	76·5	...	0·00
Delhi	112·7	80·7	...	0·00
Agra	111·0	82·3	...	0·00
Mainpuri	114·3	79·3	...	0·00
Jhansi	111·3	90·1	...	0·00
Cawnpore	112·9	77·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	112·1	85·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	117·1	75·8	...	0·00
Kazachi	98·4	80·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	106·4	87·7	...	0·00
Jaipur	109·2	79·6	...	0·00
Kotah	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	106·6	77·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	88·3	81·7	...	0·80
Veraval	85·7	81·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	105·4	77·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	107·7	80·0	...	0·00
Surat	92·1	80·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	107·6	80·7	...	0·00
Deesa	107·3	79·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	104·9	78·7	...	...
Indore	103·1	79·1	...	...
Jubbulpore	108·5	82·3	...	...
Sangor	105·1	81·5	...	...
Hoshangabad	108·6	83·9	...	...
Khandwa	107·2	84·1	...	...
Akola	108·2	82·1	...	...
Amraoti	108·3	81·8	...	...
Nagpur	111·1	90·6	0·03	0·03
Chanda	112·0	91·5	...	0·09
Raipur	111·2	86·4	...	0·00
Bombay	92·2	81·7	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	80·9	...	0·00
Mormugao	91·0	81·2	...	0·00
Karwar	90·3	81·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	104·9	75·1	...	0·00
Ahmednagar	101·9	71·0	...	0·00
Poona	97·0	70·8	...	0·00
Sholapur	102·8	78·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	98·2	71·7	...	0·00
Belgaum	89·3	67·6	...	0·00
Aurangabad	103·2	73·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	83·3	0·04	0·04
Hyderabad	104·8	84·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	88·2	76·4	...	0·68
Calicut	89·3	77·1	...	...
Cochin	88·7	78·3	...	0·04
Colombo	88·0	80·0	0·02	0·02
Masulipatam	110·8	85·1	...	0.00
Bellary	103·0	75·8	...	0·00
Cuddapah	106·2	83·6	...	0·00
Madras	107·5	82·5	...	0·02
Bangalore	91·3	67·8	...	0·00
Coimbatore	96·2	73·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	105·1	80·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	104·4	82·0	...	0·00

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, 2nd June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. The moisture in the air is either equal to or less than the average. Temperature is high during the day at Delhi but is low at night at Lahore. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is below normal. Maximum temperature is higher than usual except at Agra; the minimum has fallen and is low at Cawnpore and Mainpuri. Cawnpore has a calm; winds are south-easterly at Allahabad and south-westerly over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average except at Jaipur where it is in defect. Temperature is high at night at Ajmer but is normal elsewhere both during the day and at night, Westerly or south-westerly winds prevail.

Gujarat, Kathiswar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the Coast of Kathiawar and at Surat but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Surat but over the rest of the division both it and the minimum are normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur has had very light rain. Cloud has increased in the south where skies are now lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in large defect in the eastern districts but elsewhere it is either equal to or slightly below the average. Temperature has risen and is now high at Raipur during the day and at Nagpur at night. Winds are generally westerly.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal except for a defect at Mormugao. Usual temperature conditions prevail. Karwar reports a calm and winds are northerly at Moamugao but westerly elsewhere.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Very light rain is reported from Nizamabad. Skies are in the North Bombay, Deccan but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The amount of moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Ahmednagar during the day and at Hyderabad at night. North-westerly or westerly winds prevail.

General Remarks.—Weather continues generally fine. A few thunder-storms may occur in North Hyderabad and parts of the Central Provinces.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Brain-Fag
Influenza | Premature Decay | Exhaustion | Rheumatism
Indigestion | Headaches | Stomach Disorders | Headache
Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Faintness | Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
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Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.
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HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.
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GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

WEEK-ENDER'S COMPENSATIONS.

In these damp days of early summer the London week-ender finds his country joys endangered, writes a correspondent of the "St. James's Budget." The rain it raineth every Saturday, and the mud ruins bicycling and walking even on the days when there is sun in the sky. There is, to be sure, a good deal to balance the week-ender's discomforts, but, think as he will, when his cottage appears before his tired eyes, standing dark and lonely and (in fact) damp, he finds that there is not enough. There are beds to air—I speak of the genuine week-end cottage which is a week-end cottage and nothing more—and the kitchen to bail out with a bucket, and a stubborn fire to light. It is a little difficult to play the Mark Tapley.

On the green one may study the village elders, who stand at twenty yards' range from one another and converse—no, they don't converse; they roar slowly their pieces of news and opinions and memories. Nothing astonishes the Cockney in the country more than the disinclination of sober men to come together when they want to talk. One is continually seeing an old farm-hand stop as he notices on the other side of green an old stone-breaker plodding along. He raises his voice and begins to tell about a new wheelbarrow that the gaffer has painted green. The other man stands stock still in his far corner, and says his piece of news. You see that they can't hear one another, although some times they cry. "Hey?" or "What d'ye say?" by way of courtesy. They never move a step nearer, although they may stand half an hour talking. At first it seems rather mad, but if one thinks about it there is really very little to be said against their way except that it puts life on too bare a footing.

Neither of them has any more to say by way of exchange of thought than the ordinary London man has to say to his neighbour at the luncheon counter, or when he waits for the train in the tube. We know, as a rule, what is going to be said and the exact accent in which the parting words will be spoken. The countrymen on the village green know perfectly well that they don't want to converse, but that each has a great deal he wants to say. So they tacitly agree to stand at a distance where they won't disturb one another's flow, and bawl away, hoping perhaps that a stranger may hear them and not having heard their story or opinion or trouble before, be interested and perhaps listen. That is why rural conversation—as every one who reads the early Hardy knows—is better than ours. Get two clubmen to stand up and bawl to one another their ideas or description of their ailments or those of their friends across the room, and see how they sound. The "echoing green" is a good test. I fancy few of the club bores could stand it.

Then there is The Shop. There are really three, one at the stationward end of the village, to which we never go for no reason that I can think of except that we see by his sign that the shopkeeper is also a builder; then, the central shop on the little three-cornered village green; and, thirdly, a small shop licensed to sell tobacco, which, however, seems mostly to sell sweets. The last-named is about three hundred yards from the green, in a little steep street, which occurs suddenly when strangers think that they have left Thurford behind. This bit, is called the drunken part of Thurford, perhaps (to be charitable) because of the staggering look of the street. Except when the little woman who keeps this shop once produced eggs in November when we had failed everywhere else we never paid any attention to it. On that occasion three small boys were striking matches and throwing them up in the air. I asked the old lady, who wore a black net, what was going on. She said slowly, "It's them boys getting ready for Guy Fawkes Day—practisin'."

We normally go to Robert Brindley shop just as at home we go Blankley's from a belief that the man who has the wit to be the biggest trader will probably have the wit to keep the best stuff. As you go into Brinkley's your hat is brushed by scrubbing brushes, onions, candles, and tin kettles. There is only one seat, and its generally piled up with newspapers. Newspapers are looked on in an unusual way at Thurford. One day is considered as good as another down there, so when you ask for your newspapers you have to watch that you get to-day's. One Tuesday I asked for "The Standard." "It hasn't come yet. We get them twelve o'clock, but milkman's late to-day. We can give you Saturday's, though." It appeared that we depended for our news of the world on the conduct of the milkman who came on from Trainmaning some time in the forenoon. Our Sleepy Hallow, by the way, is thirty two miles from the Royal Exchange.

The reply I have quoted was given me by Mr. Brinkley's shopman, a fellow I can think of in no other way than as "Beg Pod'n." This is what he says, no matter what you ask for. "Half a pound of your best butter." Answer: "Beg Pod'n?" "Is that a dog or an elephant sitting at your shop door?" "Beg Pod'n?" It is all the same. Latterly I discovered that "Beg Pod'n" was really a system. There was more in it than met the ear. It was really a strategic move to gain time, like the use sometimes of the white flag in warfare, or the tales told by the lady in the "Arabian Nights." The fact is, Mr. Brinkley's shopman is as stupid as an owl. But one day an idea, or, any rate, a dodge, occurred to him. It said: "By the time they have repeated a thing three times you'll have got the hang of what they want, and then you can serve them without their suspecting anything." In this way he found salvation and to some degree the respect of the village boys, whose old jibes rebound from the politeness of this "Beg Pod'n." We do our business like this:—

"A pound of your best bacon, please."
"Beg Pod'n?"
"A pound of best bacon."
"Beg Pod'n?"
"A pound of bacon."
"Yes'r."

Now this may seem to people who don't know our village as an impossible state of affairs, with which no one would put up. It might be urged that it wastes time and temper, and that, besides, no one could be so dense in these days of free education. That is all very well but our position is that we prefer to suffer than to fly to evils we wot not of. This is what happens when "Beg Pod'n" comes out from his defence, and tries to work in the open:—

"I want a loaf of bread."
"Ole bread or nube-red?"
"Old bread."
"Ver' sorry. No ole bread left."
"Well, new bread."
"Nube-red won't be in till twelve o'clog."
"Then you haven't any bread?"
"No."

It is really much better to play the game according to his rules. One day I heard an old woman of the village buying peppermint lozenges from Beg Pod'n, and when she had got them she said, just for the sake of conversation: "I know what you're thinking of. You think I'm getting the peppermint for the church Sunday." Beg Pod'n was greatly taken aback "I assure you, Mrs. Kitchen," he expostulated "such a thing as that never entered into my head." He looked quite pained over it, and the old woman, disappointed at the turn things had taken, shook her head at him, and went off in a huff. Beg Pod'n is a sort of compensation in wet weather, but I think I'll stop week-ending till mid-summer.

BY THE WAY.

EFFECT OF CLUBS.

It is becoming more and more evident that from the point of view of temperance the Licensing Bill is valueless, and worse than valueless, unless far more stringent regulations are made with regard to clubs. We have in mind a model public-house which was established in a growing district, the whole benefit of which to the inhabitants was more than counterbalanced by the starting of one of these clubs. There is no doubt that the taxation on the liquor sold in them should be the same as on liquor sold in licensed houses, that licences for musical or dancing entertainments should be required, and that all regulations as to drunkenness and as to the employment and serving of children and women should apply to them just as much as to licensed houses. These clubs which profess to be social are in most cases supported by their liquor profits. In one of these institutions the members' subscriptions do not amount to more than two per cent. of the liquor sales. If nothing is done to stop this mockery, the effect of the Licensing Bill will simply be to force trade away from licensed houses into these unlicensed channels.

HOARDING OF OBJETS D'ART.

The French Premier and his Minister of Justice have discovered some artistic treasures in their official apartments, and have begun sending them away to the Louvre. They are acting with the very best intentions. It horrifies their artistic knowledge and taste that a table made by Riessner should be used to sort documents upon, and that a clock of the Louis XIV. period should tick to the Premier's ears. It represented the offering of Cupid to Venus. So the treasures go to the Louvre; in other words, to a vast emporium of "furniture" through which a stranger, with eyes and mind wearied by the excess of beautiful things all round him, occasionally wanders. The table, instead of serving a useful purpose, instead of performing the office of a table, as Plato would say, will stand idle, neglected, occasionally enjoying a passing glance from the jaded stranger. Cupid will continue to make his offering to Venus—Whatever it was, our memory is at fault—in a room which isn't a room, but simply a space holding some things which have ceased to be furniture. If any one doubts this description of the Louvre, let him go to South Kensington on an ordinary day and count on his fingers the number of visitors to the superb collection of "furniture" and with unbiased mind ask himself whether they—the furniture or the visitors, we don't care which—look happy. No, the proper place for beautiful objects is in a real live house, not an emporium. Better to sort Blue Books on a Riessner table than not to use it at all.

ARMY REMOUNTS.

The Royal Commission on Horse-Breeding has done good service to the country in the recommendation it has just made. At present much of the good work it is doing in the way of improving the breed of horses goes to benefit the foreigner. Not only is a steady improvement noticeable among the competitors for the premiums, an improvement brought about by the encouragement to horse breeding given by the Commission itself, but the young stock descended from winners of premiums are on the upward grade. These satisfactory results, however, are largely thrown away so far as remounts for cavalry and artillery are concerned, as the foreign buyer comes over and snaps up the best of the young horses when they are three years old, while the British Government stands by with folded arms waiting till the animals are a year older. The obvious consequence is that we take the foreigner's leavings. It is much to be hoped in the interests of the Army that the Commission's recommendations may be adopted, and that in future we may get at any rate level with the foreigner by buying the best of the three-year-olds.

THE MODERN WILBERFORCE.

When it was announced that the versatile and interesting ex-General Pienaar had been trying to get up a sort of philanthropic filibustering expedition in order to save the blacks of Angola from being shipped off to the Portuguese cocoa islands, some doubt was expressed whether a less altruistic motive might not be at the bottom of his philanthropy. It was suggested that Boer interests in Angola might possibly have something to do with it. It seems now as if these conjectures were not so very far wide of the mark. The Boer settlers, of whom the new Wilberforce was formerly one, have some reason for being anxious as to their position in the Portuguese colony. They have increased so rapidly—as the manner of Boers is—since they went into this voluntary exile at the end of the war that the Government of the colony is becoming alarmed. Four hundred men, all born fighters, armed with weapons of the latest pattern, are a formidable item in a sparsely populated country. It is true the country is not undefended. There are some thousands of Portuguese troops there who have recently been tempered and hardened in a stiff campaign against rebellious natives, some of Pienaar's downtrodden friends. But even so, 400 armed Boers might give a lot of trouble, and it is highly probable that they will have to submit to naturalisation or else leave the country, two alternatives very distasteful to their free and independent spirit. A little outside help from their friends would no doubt be rather acceptable than otherwise, and if it disguised itself under the "slim" form of philanthropy, so much the better.

WAR ON ABSINTHE.

The oily looking green liquid which is such a familiar sight in French cafes is once more on its trial in the country of its birth. Belgium has already declared against absinthe That strange concoction of fennel, aniseed, hyssop, and absinthe itself is forbidden in the land of King Leopold. Switzerland, too, is conducting a campaign against a liquid which its enemies declare saps the vital energy of men and renders them "brainless as chimpanzees," though its effects in this direction have been much exaggerated. Nor has it escaped implied censure from official France, if it is true that it is the on liquid excluded from the buffet of the French Chamber of Deputies. In that case it was somewhat inconsistent of the Conscript Fathers to throw out a Bill providing for veto on the manufacture of the green appetiser. Understerred, however, by the failure of the agitation in the Chamber, the foes of the drink are about to bring forward a similar measure in the Palais Bourbon, and the attempt will be watched with some interest on this side. Such a campaign must, of course, be carefully distinguished from the prohibition of all intoxicants without exception enforced in certain towns and districts of the United States of America. The consequences of this prohibition have not been altogether happy. In Kansas, at any rate, the chemists were called upon to sell large quantities of quinine and antipyrin. Such a farce need not attend the prohibition of absinthe, though a taste once formed for that strong liquid must be a very difficult on to satisfy with ordinary compounds.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BLOUSES TO ACCOMPANY TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

With the "Tailor-made" the ony permissible wear is either the short of fine white lawn or that carried out in lawn with narrow line of colour, and the latest manner of fashioning these slips is in a combination of accordion pleating and tucks, which conveys the idea that the whole of the blouse is plisse. As a matter of fact, not a few are entirely accordion pleated in reality, but such a procedure throws upon the ironer a very difficult and intricate task, which requires deft handling and plenty of time for its successful accomplishment, and which is, in consequence, a somewhat costly item to its possessor. Every pleat after washing has to be laid with perfect evenness and ironed flat, and this is only to be recommended when the blanchisseuse de fin owns an expert ironer, who can be implicitly trusted. Failing this, it is safer and wiser to trust to the same effect being achieved by means of a few tucks, run very lightly and delicately by hand, flanked by a group of about four plisse folds, followed by a second group of the tucks, and so on. The object is to give the effect of softness and fulness, many of the blouses being finished with a very wide frill and jabot with a zig-zag buttonholed edge of colour, if the shirt in question is fashioned of a fabric which boasts a coloured line, while in cases were plain white is chosen the full grandfather frill is simply hemstitched. Narrow beaded ties, or wisps of taffetas, finished with little silk balls, are worn with these shirts, while some women adopt the simple and primitive method of twisting a gold or silver cord round the neck, and knotting it two or three times in front.

WHITE COATS IN LOUIS XV. STYLE.

Already the white gown has been permitted to make a tentative appearance, and at the recent Vernissage of the Salon, white, black, and a soft shade of amber were far more in evidence than the various other colour schemes which are smiled upon at present by the modern elegante. A toilette in white mousseline de soie, almost entirely covered with broad white silk braid, aroused a large measure of interest from the fact that it represented a method of treatment which promises to be high in favour during the coming month. The Louis XV. coats which will distinguish these costumes are trimmed with vertical lines of one-inch braid, bordered with narrow soutache which is just sufficient to break the monotony without in any way changing the character of the broad "tresses." Only about one-third of an inch of mousseline is visible between each line, while the skirt is arranged in groups of pleats divided by narrow panels, each of which is outlined with braid to match. For such occasions as a vernissage, other smart function, the daintiest of little chaussures designed of white glace kid, are de rigueur while in the particular case quoted above a magpie effect was produced by the supplementary addition of a large black chip hat, trimmed with huge black ostrich plumes.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WHITE RUFFLE.

As a finish to a neat walking costume, the best dressed women in Paris are unanimous in their adoption of the Elizabethan ruffle of fine white net. Dead white only is used in this connection, the ruffle being thick and close round the throat and ears, and finished with a bow of soft white satin behind. Even in the clean, bright atmesphere of Paris this snow-white net can hardly be relied upon to retain its spotless condition for long, and the ruches must, of course be discarded the moment their crisp freshness has become a thing of the past. So long as they are immaculately clean, however, no daintier and more attractive touch can be given to a dark blue or black street costume, and it is hardly to be wondered at that this expensive and perishable item should have been added to the addenda of the modern woman, and especially in the case of those whose freshness of complexion suffers nothing from the comparison with the dead white of the fabric.

RAILWAY SALOONS FOR CHINA.

The new saloons built for the Shanghai-Nankin Railway by the Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage and Waggon Company of Birmingham, to the designs of the consulting engineers, Sir John Wolfe Barry and Mr. A. J. Barry, are indicative of the progress made in transportation facilities in the Far East. Two saloons have just been built for this line which equal, if indeed they do not surpass, in luxurious equipment any vehicles running on American or European railways. The saloon for public service is 68 feet in length, and that built for the use of the chief officers of the railway is 52 feet long. Both saloons are quite self-contained

They are each carried on two four-wheel bogies and equipped with electric light. The 68-foot car has at one end an observation saloon, 6ft. 7in. in length, occupying the whole width of the car and opening on to a platform. At the side of the 2ft. 3in. wide corridor leading from the observation saloon are situated a lavatory and state berth-room. The dining-room is 10ft. 11in. in length, and occupies the full width of the centre of the car. The panelling, chairs, and tables are of polished mahogany, the chairs being upholstered in blue buffalo hide. The state berth-room is 11ft. 10in. long and 6 ft. 10½in. wide and is fitted with two upper and two lower berths. The berths can be closed up in the day time. There is also a special bedroom, 7 feet long and 6 ft. 10½in. wide, fitted with two beds, and a bath-room of similar dimensions, containing, besides other equipment, a lavatory and a full-sized bath supplied with hot and cold water. The kitchen is 6 ft. 7½ in. long by 6 ft. 10½ in. wide, and is equipped with a coal-burning cooking range and all the newest appliances designed for dining-car kitchens. The attendants' compartment is provided with berth accommodation, seats, and moveable table. The 52-foot saloon is equally well designed and equipped, and contains at one end a living-room, 11ft, 5½ in long, opening on to the platform at the end of the car, besides two offices for railway officials, bath-room, kitchen, servants, and lavatory compartments. The two offices are equipped with roll-top desks, tables, and seats, 6 ft. 10 in. in length, which can be converted into sleeping berths. The width of each saloon car over panels is 10 feet, and the height from rail level to top of roof is 13ft. 11½ in. The gauge of the Shanghai-Nankin Railway is 4ft. 8½ in.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the past week:—

Shikarpur (Sind), Mooleband Chhamzomal Goverdhandas; Mundra, Purshotam Chatrubuj, care of Chatru. bhuj Jetha; Tando Adam, Dyaram, care of Lakhmidas Bawaldas; Karachi City, Amardas Sahibrai Pydhonie; Amroti, Deshmukh, Patel BrothersMandvi; Hyderabad Deccan, Mangutrai Hotel Ramnaryen Sutiaholi Marwadi Bazar; Cuddalore, Thamdararo; Matheran, Haji Gani Haji Ahmed, 4 Crawford Market; Madura Palace, Jumandas Laljee Pydhonie; Shikarpur (Sind), Hotchand Jethanand; Rangoon, Pallsadi Stevedore; Ootacamund

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 2.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	83 ex.		1/8
2½ do.	Rentes ...	94 3/4		1/2
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	102	3/8	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	83 1/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	24 7/16	un	chgd
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16	un	chgd
Do.	in New York ...	53	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·12 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·40 1/2		1/2
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since	28th May 06
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 1/2		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		1/4
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		1 1/8		1/8
Do.	7 day Market Loans	1 1/4		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras.....Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	5,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid. Americans	... 6·40—06
Egyptian F. J. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·66	5·63	5·41	5·20
—14	—12	—11	—04
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**
5·07	5·00	4·93	4·94	4·94
—04	—04	—04	—03	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	20,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	7,400 "
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 "
Do. to Continent	12,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·10—10	
Futures—Month of July 9·89—26	Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to commission house liquidation.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·37+05	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchgd
Futures—Month of July 10·37—23
Do do Oct. 9·27—11
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,710,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, £9 June-July—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53 June-July—Antwerp—Dozee—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3 9 1/2—Done.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day steady.
Madras prime 1d. higher.
Madras medium 1d. lower.
Madras common 2d. lower.
Bombay common 2d. lower.
Bombay good 1d. lower.
Total sold 945,000.
Sheep skin sale opened to day slow sale.

Arrivals :—

"Reichenfels."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
3 Boxes Gold Bullion	Rs. 2,27,112	Sydney	National Bank.
5 cases Rupees ...	10,000	Bahrein	Hongkong Bank.
1 Bag Rupees ...	1,000	Linga	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [2ND JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Silver :—

The Bank of Madras balance is Rs. 1 lac up. No change is made in their Bank rate.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 13-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 27-32d. for demand Bank bills. There are very few buyers, and some small amounts that have been settled were arranged at 1-32d higher. Bills are still very scarce the general buying rate being 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. A few bills were offered at 1s. 3 31-32d. 3 months' sight but it is doubtful if they were placed. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s 3 13/16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Credits—2 months' sight...	1s 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight...	177 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 96 1-16 for cash and the next settlement and closes unchanged. Only a small business has been reported but the general tone of the market would indicate that a higher level of rates may be expected shortly. Money is said to be getting very easy in Calcutta but so far it has had little effect on their Paper market which is again advised as 96 for ready, and for a month forward.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 83 1
1st Settlement	„ 96 1

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is unchanged at 24 7-16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months. New York is also unchanged at 53. Locally the market opened at 63 13-16 for cash, but buyers are holding off and the ready rate closes quiet at 63 11-16 ex duty. Forward quotations are lower and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	63	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In sympathy with the sharp drop in prices for near futures advised in the telegram received to-day from Liverpool and America, our market is decidedly easier, and prices have given way fully Rs. 2 all-round. New Crop rates are also easier, but there is little or nothing doing.

There has been only a small demand from shippers for ready cotton, while mills continue quiet. The offtake to-day at Colaba did not exceed 3,000 bales, chiefly Oomras.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	228	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	210	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	204	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	198/9	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ..	196	
Fine M. G. Luttia ..	194	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	189	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	195	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	183/4	
Good-Bijapur ...	201	
Good Westerns ...	202	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	226	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	229	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	202/3	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	189	
F. G. H. G. Hinggnis ...	179	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	16,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·62	5·60	5·38	5·16	5·04
—04	—03	—05	—04	—03
N.-D.	**D.-J.**	**J.-F.**		**F.-M.**
4·97	4·93	4·91		4·91
—03	—03	—04		—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	8	0 B. T.
September	„ 9	2	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is firm with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 9	5	6 B. T.
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 10	8	0
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„ 10	6	6

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with little demand.

Quotations are :—

Bold White 65 p. c.	Rs. 53	8	0
Muggy	„ 53	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	„ 55	8	0
„ Secunderabad... ...	„ 54	8	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 6 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 8 0 New Crop nominal.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 6 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,405	
India	65 1/2	
Indian Specie Bank	54 3/4	
Mills :—		
David	362 1/2	
Kohinoor	727 1/2	
Mancokji Petit	3,060	
Presses :—		
New Mofussil	630	
Miscellaneous :—		
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	305	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	565	
Amritsar-Patti	117	
Tapti-Valley	423 1/2	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,972 bales.
Wheat	1,201 cwts.
Linseed	10,326 „
Rapeseed	7,512 „
Gingellyseed	1,683 „
Poppyseed	8,456 „
Groundnuts	20 „
Castorseed	1,907 „
Rice	902 „
Myrabollams	3,808 „
Cottonseed	11,700 „
Mowraseed	270 „
Gram	2,314 „
Joowar	274 „
Maize	nil

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,407½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 14 „	65 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£15½
	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue xd. 75 750
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE.

A Satisfactory Year.

The fifty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, was held at the chief office, St. Mildred's House, E.C., in May 12, says the "Financial News" Mr. William Thorthwaite (chairman of the society) presiding.

The General Manager and Secretary (Mr. James H. Scott) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said: In moving the adoption of the fifty-ninth annual report of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, I have but little to say. The directors have seat out with their accounts a copy of their report. The shareholders will therefore have had the opportunity of noticing that, without exception, the figures are better than on the last occasion. Income, both from new and renewal premiums, and also from investments, has increased, while death claims, expenses, and agents' balances are less. Altogether, the shareholders and policy-holders can be warmly congratulated on a most successful year. I think I shall be safe in prophesying that with our sixtieth report, next year, the assets of the socity will have reached the magnificent figure of £10,000,000 sterling. A new feature in the accounts requires some notice, as it appears for the first time, viz., the leasehold and other assurances account. The directors draw the attention of the shareholders to the special advantages of this business, as it is perfectly free from unexpected early claims, and therefore cannot help being a source of profit to the society, provided the investment of the funds is judiciously and safely made. For the public it provides a bank in which their savings can be invested for any specific purpose, such as to supplement leasehold and other terminable investments—the value of which depreciates or expires after a definite term of years—or to provide the means of redeeming debentures on terms which will generally be found more convenient and advantageous than the usual annual investment and reinvestment of funds in trustees' securities. The directors firmly believe that this business offers nothing but advantage in every respect. As the pioneer of English life assurance business on the Continent for over half a century, an assurance in the Gresham has long been considered in most parts of Europe as the next best thing to an investment in our National Funds. But as time has gone on the number of English and foreign companies doing business abroad has largely increased, and the native companies have consequently endeavoured to protect themselves by inducing their Governments to pass new assurance laws applicable to foreign companies, many of these requirements being particularly onerous. As in the past, however, the directors will in the future continue to protect the interests of the society wherever they may be threatened, and will not hesitate to take such steps as may be necessary to that end.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Charles A. Hanson (deputy-chairman): I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been proposed by the chairman. This has not been a record year in any sense, but, on the whole, it has been a fairly satisfactory year. The volume of new business and the premium income have been fairly well maintained, the investment income has turned out very satisfactory, and the mean rate of interest is appreciably larger than that which we have earned for some time past, and is very gratifying in itself and in comparison. The expense ratio is appreciably less, and that, also, is something to be thankful for. I feel, therefore, that the year is one upon which we can look back with some degree of satisfaction and as affording us a good deal of hope for the future. While, however, it has not been a particularly exceptional period, yet there has been one respect in which it may be considered as very exceptional. We have passed through a year of what I think I may say has been one of almost unprecedented financial severity and disturbance, and to have come out so well as we have done is a matter for considerable congratulation. (Hear, hear.) We have not emerged altogether unscathed, because, as the auditors have felt it their duty to point out in their report, there has been some depreciation in the value of what may be called our marketable, or quotable, securities. There is not the slightest wish to conceal that fact. We are not exceptional in that respect either. We share that misfortune equally with all other insurance offices, I think I may say without exception, doing business in the United Kingdom, or, if not entirely without exception, practically so. It is not a very large depreciation, and, as intimated in the report the percentage is extremely small. We believe that the circumstances are entirely exceptional, and that an improvement, if not complete recovery, will take place within a very short time. The directors have not thought it desirable or necessary, in the interests of the policy-holders or the company as a whole, at this particular juncture to do other than to call your attention to it. There is no reason whatever to believe that this depreciation is of a permanent character; but if it should be found so, then the directors will deal with it accordingly. I am glad to be able to say that in such an eventuality the resources of the company are quite adequate. (Applause)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

NEW DIRECTORS.

Mr. C. C. S. Fooks proposed: "That Messrs. Frederick William Butterworth, Charles Colin Macrae, and Laurence Currie be the directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirements." In doing so, he said that Mr. Butterworth was one of the veterans of the society, and was always at work in its interests. As chairman of the foreign agency committee, both when he travelled to the different branches and when he attended at the chief office to guide the destinies of those branches, he worked harder than his health justified. Mr, Macrae and Mr. Currie were well known in the City, and therefore needed no special recommendation from him. There were three qualifications in particular which should be possessed by the directors of a company of such magnitude as the Gresham—great essiduity of purpose, independence of judgment, and fairness and courtesy in debate upon the various complex questions which had to be dealth with. These qualities were possessed in an eminent degree by the three gentlemen proposed for reelection. (Applause.)

Sir J. Bamford Slack, who seconded the motion, said he desired to express, on behalf of the shareholders, continued confidence in the board of directors and the readiness with which they responded to the suggestion that the retiring directors should be reappointed.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Laurence Currie returned thanks on behalf of himself and his colleagues, and assured the shareholders that it would be their aim in the future, as it had been in the past, to do all in their power to promote the welfare of the society.

Mr. F. W. Butterworth, in proposing "That Mr. George Sneath, F.C.A., be elected auditor for the ensuing year on behalf of the shareholders," said every business man was convinced that the employment of an auditor was not only conducive, but absolutely essential, to the proper supervision of a large company's affairs and to the security of its shareholders. Mr. Sneath's merits and services were thoroughly well known and appreciated. From his earliest association with the society he had had a thorough and comprehenrive grasp of its business, and he possessed the invaluable gift of being able to arrive, as it were by intuition, at the true inwardness of figures, while his judgment was never at fault. (Applause).

Mr. G. Sneath, F. C. A., returned thanks for his re-election, and said that he had always found directors very willing to listen to any suggestion that it had been his duty to make. By lately having become a shareholder he showed his feeling of satisfaction with the position of the society. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the depreciation, he was glad to say that a further valuation since the end of the financial year showed that a very good recovery had been made. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Arthur Wm. Chambers, A. S. A. A., was elected auditor, for the ensuing year on the part of the policy-holders.

Mr. Chambers having returned thanks.

Mr. C. C. Macræ proposed. "That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the local committees in Egypt, France, and Hungary for their interest in, and attention to, the affairs of the society during the past year." He said that some years ago the society had made a new departure by the appointment of what he might call local directors, to assist in the work of certain of the foreign branches. Every member of the board and the officers who knew the work of the foreign branches would join with him in bearing witness to the excellence of the work performed by these local boards. Some of their members were men of exceptionally high position in their own countries, and at all times they showed the utmost loyalty to the interests of the society, invariably meeting all the requests and suggestions of the principal officials with the most generous consideration. (Applause.)

FOREIGN BUSINESS.

Mr. C. G. Ross, who seconded the motion, observed that the remifications of the society in foreign countries were so great that the assistance of gentlemen with full local knowledge had been of the very greatest value, and, as Mr. Macrae had said, the members of the local committees had ungrudgingly given of their best. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman said he would take care that the thank of the directors were also sent to the local boards. (Hear hear.)

Sir E. Fitzgerald Law, K. C. S. I. moved: "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the principal officer, the other officers, the staff, the auditors, and to the society's representatives at home and abroad." He said his experience in other important administrations had proved to him that however great might be the activity, intelligence, and wisdom of the governing body of any institution, they could not hope to achieve the success which had attended the direction of the Gresham Society unless they had the singleminded, earnest, devoted assistance of the staff. (Applause.)

Mr. C. H. Beadnell seconded the motion, remarking that from personel experience he knew how arduous were the tasks which fell upon the members of the staff, and how ably they were dealt with.

The Chairman said he would like to express the pleasure of all at Mr. Scott's return, in so much better health, after his long absence. (Applause.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

In reply, Mr. James H. Scott said it had been his privilege to acknowledge similar votes of thanks now for many years; but as time went on, while his feelings of thankfulness were deepened, it was difficult to find a variant in the form of words in which to convey his thanks. The past year had been in some respects very full of work and no little anxiety. Unfortunately, he had not been able to take his full share of the work, and during his rather lengthy absence Mr. Lawson and the other officers at home had had a great deal of additional work thrown upon them, and had ungrudingly borne the heat and burden of the day. He desired to thank them for what they had done. (Applause.)

Mr. Hanson, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, said Mr. Thornthwaite was a man who commanded the great confidence of all who knew him, and of none more than his colleagues on the board. (Hear, hear.) His knowledge of the ramifications of the society was very far-reaching and complete, and his interest in it was unfailing.

Mr. Washington seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to, and the Chairman having briefly responded the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY OPIUM EXPORTS.

The following statement has been issued showing the exports of opium from Bombay during the year 1908 :—

NUMBER OF CHESTS EXPORTED.

(1) From the 1st January 1908, to the 15th May 1908	7,639½
(2) During fortnight ending the 31st May 1908	540½
Total ...	8,180*
Total permissible exports during 1908...	15,100
Balance available for export up to the 31st December 1908	6,920

* Includes 714½ chests of Baroda opium.

SPEAKING at the meeting called by the Co-Partnership Tenants (Limited) to raise capital for garden suburbs, Mr. St. Loe Strachey said: "When I was first married an old lady asked me one day: 'Are you a bower-birds husband? I mean a husband who potters about his home with a box of nails and a hammer making himself generally useful.' I pleaded guilty," Mr. St. Loe Strachey remarked, amid laughter. "I have always been fond of doing odd jobs in the house."

MEMORY MEANS MONEY
TIME IS MONEY
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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

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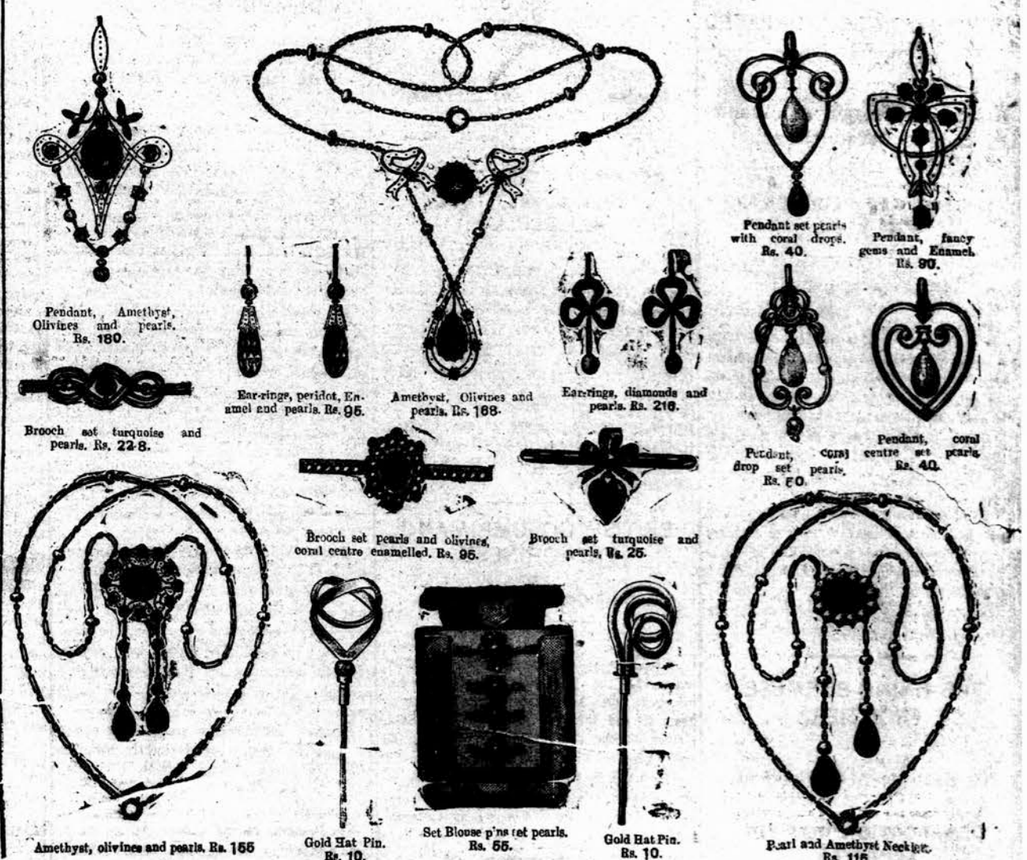
Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Re. 2 per box of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 165G Market Bombay, No. 2.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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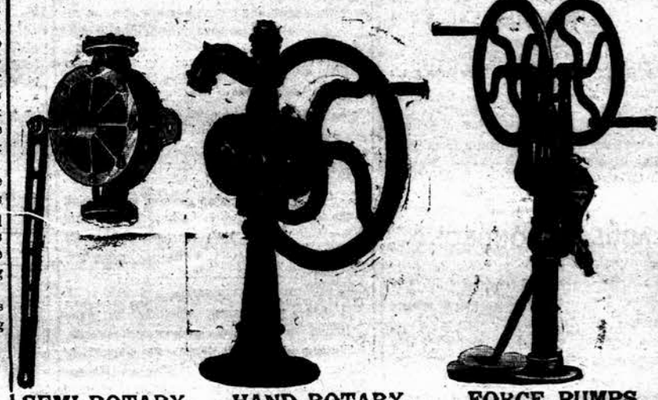

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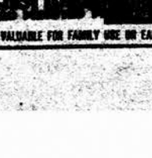

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

THE INCREASING BURDEN.

OPPOSITION TO INCREASED TAXATION.

Mr. Lloyd-George Ambushes Behind Personalities.

THREATENED PLUNDER OF THE RICH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Lawrence Hardy, in the House of Commons, moved the Official Gpposition amendment to the Finance Bill, regretting, in view of the growing liabilities of the nation, that no attempt had been made to broaden the basis of taxation.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in reply, accused the Opposition of shirking the real issue at the instance of that wily strategist, Mr. Balfour, who did not speak.

Mr. Lloyd-George admitted that there had been an enormous increase in local taxation with which the Government would deal scientifically in introducing their Revaluation Bill in a few weeks' time.

He concluded: "If increased taxation be necessary, it must be borne by the rich."

THE CHINO-BURMESE FRONTIER.

No Settlement Arrived at.

DEMARCATION NOT YET ACCEPTED.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Mr. Pease, replying to the Earl of Ronaldshay in the House of Commons, said that China had not yet accepted the demarcation of the Chino-Burmese Frontier known as Scott's line.

Negotiations had taken place at intervals, but no settlement had yet been made.

COTTON CONGRESS IN PARIS.

Welcome to Japanese Representatives.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A Congress of the Cotton Manufacturers of Europe, Asia and America, including India, has met in Paris and been received by President Fallieres.

M. Berger, President of the Congress, welcomed the new adherents, and especially the Japanese.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The New England Cotton Mills have resumed full time.

HOME RACING.

THE DERBY.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows:—

13 to 2 against Norman III.
13 to 2 against Mountain Apple.
8 to 1 against Perrier.
100 to 12 against Sir Archibald.
10 to 1 against Seasick II.
10 to 1 against White Eagle.
11 to 1 against Llangwin.
100 to 6 against Vamose.
25 to 1 against Primer.
25 to 1 against Mercutio.
100 to 3 against Rushcutter.
40 to 1 against Pom.

Probable Starters and Jockeys.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 1.

White Eagle (Randall).
Norman III (Madden).
Mountain Apple (Lyne).
Perrier (Jones).
Sir Archibald (Thursby).
Sea Sick II (Stern).
Langwin (Maher).
Mercutio (Trigg).
Orphah (Higgs).
Eaton Lad (Martin).
Royal Realm (Hewitt).
Primer (Dillon).
Vamose (Halsey).

THE CORONATION CUP.

Race Run 4th June.—Probable Starters:—

Wool Winder, Golden Measure, Dean Swift, Elder, The White Knight, Baltinglass, Galvani, Radium, Dinneford, Queen's Advocate, and St. Petersburgh.

THE OAKS.

Run June 5th.—Probable Starters:—

Ardentrive, Rhodora, Bracelet, Volga River Courtesy, Historic, Elm Twig, French Partridge, Acaminta, Duggua, Game Lass, Miranda, Little Goose, Pearl of the Lock and Popinjay.

Rhodora is heavily supported in this race; her latest price is 7 to 4 on.

NATAL AND DINIZULU.

SALARY SUDDENLY STOPPED.

Protest from the Colonial Office.

TECHNICAL GROUNDS vs. IMPERIAL ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

In the House of Commons last night, Colonel Seely, Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonies, announced that Lord Crewe had cabled to Sir Mathew Nathan, Governor of Natal, expressing great regret that the Natal Ministers had stopped Dinizulu's salary without the assent of the Colonial Secretary, and that they had treated a matter concerning a grave political question, involving the native interest and the Colony's good faith towards the Imperial Government, on purely technical grounds.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE CHINESE.

Exclusion League Active.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A telegram to the "Times" from Vancouver states that the Chinese Board of Trade has wired to the Hongkong guilds, requesting them to end the rush of Chinese to British Columbia. The Board is also circularising the treaty ports of China in the matter.

This action is due to the representations of Mr. Mackenzie-King. Owing to the resumed influx of Chinese, the Exclusion League is again active.

THE GERMAN PASTORS.

Demonstration at Albert Hall.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Marquis of Northampton presided over a demonstration in honour of the German Pastors in the Albert Hall last night.

The Bishop of London, Doctor Clifford, and representatives of all creeds were present.

A letter from Mr. Asquith was read, welcoming the guests, and declaring that the British people were firmly determined to co-operate with the Germans in the promotion of Peace.

THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

A Peaceful Three Weeks.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Advices received in St. Petersburg from Tiflis state that quiet has reigned on the Persian frontier for the last three weeks.

PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that a serious recrudescence of plague has occurred there. Forty-seven cases are reported to-day, including one European.

DEATH OF SIR R. BULLER.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The death is announced of General Sir Redvers Buller.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Rioter Turns Anarchist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2.

During the hearing of the case of Brajendro Kishore Rai against Mr. Luffman, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, before Mr. Justice Fletcher yesterday, it was stated by Mr. Bagram for the defence, that one of the youths arrested in connection with the Jamalpur riots, in April 1907, had since been implicated in the Bomb outrages, and had been brought to Court in police custody.

Mr. Chauduri, for the prosecution, accepted this statement. The case was concluded yesterday, judgment being reserved.

The three accused in the Manicktollah Bomb factory case, Pani, described as an Ooriya Mali, Sachindra Nath Chatterji and Indu Bhusan Bose, both of whom are boys, appeared before the Commissioner of Police yesterday. All three were arrested at the garden house, but the evidence against them, of active participation, is meagre, and they were discharged on their own recognizances.

THE MONSOON.

Advance Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

A further advance of the monsoon winds is reported in the Bay of Bengal, giving general rain in Burma.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

It is notified for information and guidance that the Controller of Military Supply Accounts will also deal with the applications for furlough and leave of the officers whose pay is disbursed by him.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Hony. Lieut. A. G. Cazalet, I.S.M.D., is granted 90 days' privilege leave in India from the 16th June 1908.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

DEMOBILISING COMMENCED.

The Refractory Baezais.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

A "Pioneer" Special from Peshawar, dated 31st May, states:—General Willcocks arrived at Peshawar this afternoon.

The 1st Brigade is at present at Abezai, and the 2nd at Hafiz Kor. The next few days at Peshawar will probably be taken up with the demobilisation of brigades.

Lieutenant Young died from his wounds yesterday shortly after reaching Galinai, the funeral taking place in the afternoon, which was attended by Generals Willcocks and Barrett.

An important "jirgah" was held at Galinai yesterday afternoon, representatives of the Khawezai, Gandab Halimzai, Kamalai Halimzai, and Pandialis making the announcement to General Willcocks, on their own initiative, that their tribes agreed together to concert measures against the Baezai, to prevent bad characters from passing through their territory.

General Willcocks, through Major Blakeway, expressed his pleasure at the announcement.

Wiring on 1st June, the "Pioneer" Special continues:—Demobilisation of the Field Force is rapidly proceeding and will probably be complete in a few days. The troops look wonderfully fit considering the trials they have gone through. One and all are thankful that war is over.

Cholera is still unhappily prevalent in one or two quarters. Such troops as recently had cases will have to go through further quarantine before they are allowed to return to their respective stations.

The Peshawar railway officials will no doubt have a busy time during next week. Already there are difficulties in booking accommodation.

General Willcocks was the recipient of many congratulatory messages. The one from Lord Kitchener does justice to his labours on behalf of the force.

The Baezai and Ambahar Utman Khel being beyond the pale of intimate relations, have been left to bear the consequences of thier defiance of the Government as best they may. They have forfeited the sympathy of the other clans. The Safis and Khawezai, who have been severely dealt with, appear now quite reconciled to the British Raj. The assured clans, namely, Mitai Muttah Khel, the Dawezai Utmanzai, two sections of the Halimzai and two sections of the Pandialis have been fined. They have paid the fines or given hostages and received assurances that the allowances will be restored on condition of good behaviour in the future. The representations of all these clans latterly displayed a thoroughly friendly attitude towards us.

The voluntary agreement just entered into between the Pandialis, the Halimzais and the Khawezais is significant in the new condition of affairs created by the Expedition. These clans as guardians, and who possess the leading British territory, have announced their intention of continuing to prevent the passage through the valleys of bad characters and raiding parties. They may not be able to keep back the Baezai, the largest and most formidable of the Mohmand clans; but they undertake to warn the Indian authorities of the Baezai's approach. The agreement, in short, represents apparently a sincere effort on the part of Khawezais, Halimzais and Pandialis to make an exchange of masters. They give over the Baezai fanatical mullahs and seek to become the loyal friends of the British Government. The Khawezais have no allowances at present either to forfeit or to keep. Considering their participation in this voluntary agreement, it might be worth the Government's while to bring them also within the privileged circle of the assured, more especially, too, as they hold the road over the Khapak pass, the easiest of all the Mohmand passes. The only drawback is that ten years ago we offered the Khawezai, along with the Baezai, to the Amir as an inducement for delimitating his and our own boundaries. No answer was vouchsafed from Kabul, and the question is whether the offer still holds good. This will have to come under the Government's consideration in the near future, and among other matters may be mentioned the exact position the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is to hold towards the Mohmand clans.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The demobilisation of the Mohmand Field Force is proceeding rapidly, but units which are not yet clear of cholera will be held back in quarantine until they have clean bills of health to prevent the conveyance of the disease to their permanent stations.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

Mr. E. N. Baker Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following communique has been issued:—His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser, whose term of office expires in November next.

LATER.

Mr. Baker's successor in the Finance membership has not yet been appointed nor is anything yet settled regarding Mr. Baker's proceeding on leave prior to taking up the onerous duties of his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It may be taken as practically certain, however, that such leave will be granted to him in accordance with the usual practice in such cases, since a Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to only one absence of six months in the whole of the five years of his tenure.

BOMBAY TO TAKU AND ELSEWHERE.

A Lady's Cruise.

S. S. "Illdigo," At Sea.

Dearest Madge,—I have promised to write and tell you all about my trip to China, haven't I? in the good ship "Illdigo" which is, as you know, a Transport. We left Bombay early in March for Madras, with only another lady and myself as passengers; of course, at first I was sea-sick (one always is, I think, before one has one's sea legs on), how hot it was at Madras, our first port. We found three days of it quite long enough, although we went to the Adyar boat club and met several friends who seemed glad to see us, then off we sailed with a native regiment for Tientsin with their band playing "Auld Lang Syne." Most of the men were Sikhs and such fine men too. They had come from the north of India and did not seem to mind going to China and leaving their families behind one bit. In fact they were quite merry and sang a funny little native song, minus tune, lying on deck in rows. Sometimes they played card games, and sometimes a game with a finger ring. We never could find out what they were supposed to do with it except flick the ring and catch it. Their officers were all extremely nice, from the good looking Colonel to a Major who is supposed to be a woman-hater, and a charming Captain who, because he was getting heavy, lived on Vichy and Kissingen and who weighed himself religiously every day. He told me he found it rather depressing. I begged for some Kissingen but he said I was a merry soul and must not be depressed. There was another Captain, too, quite an artist, who copied our faces in plaster and made even "my" nose quite a pretty shape. We only had one day in Singapore just to coal. I hadn't been there for 4 years, so was glad to meet my old friends once more. I found a motor-car to meet me and off I went the minute I was allowed to land. It poured with rain, but as you know it rains nearly every day there, I did not mind a bit, as I was in wild spirits. I lunched at Raffles' Hotel (we of course had the same old Malay curry), then hunted in the Chinese pawn shops for curios; what odd little shops they are to be sure, so dark, and full of a queer mixture of English, Malay and Chinese things. "Brapa?" said I, when I saw anything I liked, which means "How much?" It was the only Malay word I could remember, and I am not at all sure if I have spelt it correctly, dear.

Well, that's as far as the old Chinaman and I could get; so the prices of curios had to be written on a piece of paper with a small pointed stick dipped in ink which served for a pen, then began the usual bargaining. (I wonder if you remember the fan you and I used to have when we bargained and how you sat in state whilst I did the talking!) I bought an opium pipe with silver and enamel on it, also a blow-pipe and poisoned arrows, needless to say, the arrows are now reposing at the bottom of my cabin trunk. They look fierce and warlike and one would not care to play with them. I went to the Botanical Gardens which are as lovely and well kept as ever. It is a pity, though, that the animals which used to be kept there have either died or been given away. Then I ran in to a Club where I found eight ladies I knew, playing Bridge. I think they imagined I had dropped from the clouds. Anyway they dropped their cards. I said, "Hullo, how are you all? glad to see me, eh?—for all the world as though I had not been away for years, they said. I dined that night with more friends and once more up came the anchor and away we went to Hongkong.

You cannot imagine, Madge, how beautiful Hongkong looks at night from the harbour, the little lights twinkling on the hills like so many stars, and all the big warships lighted up. It looked like fairyland to me, and how up-to-date on shore, wide streets electric-lighted and so clean, and the chairs carried by Chinamen dressed in pretty blue clothes, and rickshaws with rubber tyres. We found the chairs most comfortable; residents have their own private chairs with coolies dressed in scarlet and white or in blue. They do look smart. I had an introduction to a man who was then in bed with mumps; so we did not meet. The idea of a big man with mumps, makes me laugh. The little railway to the Peak is wonderful. Straight up we went like flies crawling up a wall, the houses on either side looked crooked and as though they had been drinking too many strong drinks. One Church in particular I noticed was half standing on its head, at least it looked so, then the view from the peak is perfect, Kowloon in the distance and the Harbour far down below. I bought a Chinaman's coat of flame-coloured satin, with big fat dragons and flowers worked with the Pekin stitch, in other words, little French knots. None of the good coats are new. They are, I hear, sold by Chinese families who are hard up. Hongkong from our ship put me much in mind of the Seychelles Islands. I will tell you about that another day. I was amused with an old Chinawoman, I gave her some clothes to wash, and to my horror just before we sailed, she plumped down my poor little frocks and frillies in a huge bundle, rough dried and tied round with a piece of bamboo. I was annoyed, and asked her why she had not ironed them, and told her to ask the chief steward for money as I had no dollars and said I was cross. The old lady only half understood what I meant, and replied "I velly cross too Missy, what for you makey catch washy if you no money have got?" So in my best Pidgen English I said with dignity: "What for you makey catch washy if you no iron have got?" How in this funny old world of ours; tragedy and comedy tread on one another's heels, don't they? Just as we left the Harbour passed a big white launch. There was only one white man on board, who waved his handkerchief to us and stood alone on deck. A few minutes after, we saw through our glasses that something had happened, but could not tell what? We afterwards heard that the man had thrown himself into the sea and was drowned. He was indeed waving a last Good-bye. Before we reached Taku, as ill luck would have it, the weather became bitterly cold and foggy, for nights and days the hooter hooted and the whistle whistled itself hoarse. There were lots of little Chinese Junks about which we were afraid of running down on account of the fog, and "how" we shivered with cold, five blankets and a hot water bottle could not keep my toes warm. We passed Port Arthur in the distance, then came to Taku where we anchored far from land. Ten of our passengers went in a small launch that night to a little Chinese village. There were no beds, so they slept on tables or anywhere they could. This must have been extremely trying for one lady who was stout; then on by train next morning to Pekin. One day there, and back again to catch the ship.

I packed my bag and tried to go, too, but as I had fever and a bad throat, the doctor ordered me to bed at once. We quite fought about it. I said "I shall go to Pekin." "He said "you shan't" and added that if I did I should probably leave my bones in China. I didn't want to do that as it was too cold. So as our nice Captain was against me, too, off I was packed to my cabin, feeling as cross as two sticks. However, everyone was most kind, they sent me down books to read and chocolates to eat which, of course, I couldn't swallow (the chocolates I mean) so I gave them to a dear little boy called Peter who was piggy; he made himself ill and his mother was angry. We left our nice native regiment behind with many regrets and took another on board for India. Six of the men died on the way back and were buried at sea. It seemed so sad as they had been in North China for three years, and were so happy at the thought of seeing their homes again. Then Hongkong and Singapore once more, at sea the daily round of amusements, cricket, music, Bridge and everlasting meals. We told a lady on board that the Captain wished to see her, as her wine account was excessive. She was most indignant and said she might surely be allowed to have what she liked. However, when she found that her wine bill for the month was five annas she was much amused.

We passed an Island called Narkondam, 2,330 ft. high and three miles long near the Andaman Islands, sitting by itself in the sea. It looked so lonely, poor thing, covered with trees and uninhabited. We were able to get quite close and imagined we saw goats; any way I am sure I saw something walking on four legs; prisoners from the Andaman Islands sometimes escape to this Island I am told, not much use as they cannot even then get away unless a ship picks them up.

When we reached Calcutta, I stayed with a friend for four days and had a very good time, though it was terribly hot. Every one who could seemed to have flown to Darjeeling or some other Hill station. I thought of returning to Bombay by train, but two nights and a day in an Indian train was not enticing. How well I know what travelling in India in hot weather means, heat and dust and discomfort, and at night the ding-dong of a gong at each little wayside station, and the cry of "Pani, pani" (water) which takes away all one's beauty sleep, not to mention horrid bombs which seem to be flying about just now and which might catch one.

We saw our regiment off by train for up-country in excellent spirits, and came aboard once more en route for Rangoon. I am sure I should like to live in Burma. Everyone is happy and gay. Even the brown little babies held out their arms and laughed at us. Wouldn't it be nice to be a brown baby and not have to bother about clothes, or what a pity it is we are not all born with feathers like birds, we could dye them pretty colours and go to bed when we wanted.

We spent three days in Rangoon where I again stayed with friends, who were most kind. Of course, I was taken to see the big golden pagoda "Shway Dagon" with its hundreds of images of Buddha beneath, in all sizes, made either of bronze or alabaster and its rich carvings, black with age, I could have wandered about for hours. The place fascinated me. There was so much to see and so little time to see it in, and oh! what a wee little person I felt with great big Buddhas as old as the hills sitting there with a sort of "Pouf! you are nobody" look on their faces. And the Pagoda itself so high, covered with gold leaf and the umbrella at the top set with precious stones; doesn't it seem waste, Madge, to put jewels miles up in the clouds where nobody can see them? I felt I wanted to grab a few. We went to the lakes which are lovely and to the Victoria Gardens where we fed a huge Baboon with lemonade and pink stuff in bottles. He was quite tame at first and drank out of each bottle in turn. I remarked "What a dear ugly old thing, and what tiny little thumbs he has." This seemed to annoy his Lordship for he threw one of the bottles at my head. After that I did not like him quite so much.

Our next port was Madras. On our way there we were surprised one day to find a notice stuck up, saying "Mother and Twins doing well," when on making anxious enquiries we found the Captain's pet cat had presented him with kittens.

At Madras I met more friends who were good enough to let me drive their motor-car, so I was happy. We whizzed over a bridge which is unsafe and were nearly seized by a policeman. I do not think he got our number though. I forgot to tell you that we bought some dear little chow dogs in Taku. There were at first four of them, but alas! they die one by one; their coats are so thick that I expect this heat after the cold of North China kills them. We tried brandy, beef-tea and castor oil mixed, but I am afraid the only one left will not live. We are now on our way to Bombay with the sea as calm as a mill pond and twice as hot. I am glad the cyclone which little Mrs. Rebly is longing to experience has not so far caught us. She may like cyclones; I don't. I have enjoyed my trip of nearly three months immensely and met with the greatest kindness from the officers of the "Illdigo." Lots of love dear. Write soon and tell me all about the latest frills.—Yours ever,

AZILE.

DARING BURGLARY.

Burglar Shot by a Lady.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 2.

Ahkyain, the Chinaman who was shot by Mrs. Bushe, the wife of Captain Bushe, when he broke into her bedroom last March, was to-day tried before the Criminal Sessions and was convicted of house-breaking and sentenced to ten years' transportation, to take effect at the expiration of the four years' rigorous imprisonment which he is now undergoing for complicity in other burglaries committed in cantonments about the same time.

Mrs. Bushe gave her evidence with precision, and the fact that she was known in Singapore, when her husband was stationed there, as a good shot with the rifle showed that John Chinaman expectedly paid dearly for attempting to approach the lady with a formidable dagger with the edge of a razor. When she saw his figure at her dressing table and challenged him he appeared to be coming towards her in the dark. She got her revolver, which she always kept under her pillow, cocked it, and shot at him. The Chinamen yelled out and retreated, and as she did not know if she had wounded him she fired two more shots. She called for her husband, who hurried into her room, and after lighting a lamp found the Chinaman lying half way down the stairs, badly wounded.

Lieutenants Howlett and Gregory, R. A., corroborated.

In sentencing the accused, Mr. Justice Hartnoll characterised him as a most dangerous criminal.

THE MOVE OF GOVERNMENT TO POONA.

H. E. the Governor will leave Mahableshwar on Friday, June 12, at 2-30 by motor and arrive Ganneshkhind at 6.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Miss Clarke, Miss May, Miss Fellowes, Mr. G. Robertson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Dr. H. Cogill, Surgeon to His Excellency, Captain R. G. Drummond, A.-D.-C., Captain R. E. Solly Flood, A.-D.-C., Captain D. H. Talbot, Extra A.-D.-C.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN BOMBAY.

The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay has sent the following letter to Government on the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1907.

The total number of medico-legal cases examined shows a decrease of 17 over that of the previous year, viz., 470 against 487, and the articles examined in reference to these numbered 1,773 as compared with 1,980 in 1906. Of the 470 medico-legal cases, 248 were connected with the real or alleged poisoning of human beings, against 241 in the previous year. Poison was detected in 73 (or 29·4 per cent.) cases, as compared with 89 (36·9 per cent.) in 1906. The 73 cases of human poisoning are reported to include the poisoning of 62 persons of whom 33 died, the number of persons poisoned and deaths resulting, therefrom during the year 1906 being 97 and 44, respectively.

The cases of animal poisoning investigated numbered 97, or 13 less than in the previous year. In the 50 cases in which poison was detected, involving the destruction of 34 animals (33 horned cattle and 1 fowl,) the poison employed was arsenic 39 cases, the seeds of Cerbera Thevatia in 10, and mercury in 1.

Of the 117 cases of 'suspected staining with blood, etc.,' the presence of blood was detected in 62 out of the 67 suspected cases. Of the 50 cases of suspected seminal staining, in 10 the presence of semen was detected and in 24 blood without any indication of the presence of semen.

There were 342 samples of potable water analysed as compared with 335 in 1906. Of these, 139 were declared unfit for drinking purposes, or 8 more than in the previous year.

The articles examined for the Customs and Abkari Departments and of Government and miscellaneous stores show a decrease of 80, 72 and 49 over the previous year.

"I beg to bring to the favourable notice of Government the able and commendable manner in which Captain Dickinson and the Laboratory staff performed their duties during the year under review."

The following is the Memorandum from the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District.

"The combined appointment of Chemical Analyser in Sind and Port Health Officer, Karachi, was taken ever by me on June 22nd. On arrival, I found that no laboratory existed. Plans for a laboratory had been prepared and the necessary funds allotted, but owing to the extensions and alterations of the Port Trust harbour works, a site for the laboratory had not been of obtained, and that I believe is the present position.

"The chemicals and apparatus for the new laboratory indented for early in the year by Captain W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S., have lately been received, and arrangements are being made to store them until the laboratory is built.

"The only chemical work done by me, therefore, with the exception of the analyses of a few simple substances not requiring elaborate apparatus, is that hitherto done by the Testing Officer of Explosives, from whom I took over those duties on August 6th. Up to that date the work had been done by Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie, and the figures given below include the work done by him during the year:—

Samples of petroleum tested during the year...			67
Do.	lubricating oil	do.	... 57
Do.	explosives	do.	... 31
Do.	drugs analysed	do.	... 10

"Of the samples of petroleum, lubricating oil and explosives all passed the required tests except one sample of petroleum, tested in December, which had the low flashing point of 65·5 ° F. was not allowed to be landed.

"The ten samples of drugs were received from the Chief Collector of Customs and were sent for the detection of illicit cocaine. One bottle labelled 'Cinchoninæ Murias' was found to contain hydrochloride of cocaine and 800 ozs. of this drug were seized by the Customs authorities."

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After what has been already said by many on the assassin-like and disloyal conduct of the few Bengalees the outcome and result of the forcible speeches, I ween, of which I was always afraid, delivered from the platform and pulpit at the meetings held by the congressionists in the presidency and other countries, I am not disposed to ventilate my reflections on the odious subject. However, considering the subject so serious and appalling that it would animate the dead, with all my exhausted strength and surviving zeal I may be permitted to have my say through the medium of your widely circulated paper as a true and loyal citizen. I feel the strongest indignation and abhorrence at the most despicably inhuman and monstrously of brutal conduct of the few dastardly rebellious Bengalees. They have shamefully degraded themselves to the level of the diabolical and barbarous savages of the wood who delight in slaughtering their helpless and innocent victims to appease their thirst for blood. These blood-thirsty hounds of Bengal have proved themselves to be so by resorting to the destructive means of killing outright the innocent Britishers for whose rule in India they have conceived such aversion. Those who have perpetrated such atrocious deed would have been flayed alive in a Chinese Government or subjected to Lynch law in the Russian monarchy, but in the merciful and mild British raj they know that they would be punished according to the British law so generously just in its equality of principle and administration. I would suggest the Government to call upon at once the leaders of the congressionists whose speeches impressed the vulgar masses of people with imaginary wrongs by the clamouring demand of these patriots for self-government and by abusing the British administration in India, thus unwarily disseminating disaffection amongst the illiterate people and the inexperienced, crudely educated Indians under the guise that they are fighting for the rights and privileges of the millions of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor's subjects whose all wants and comforts neglected, and consequently they suffer from penury, famine and plague, etc. Thus on the one hand these demagogues endeavour to gain cheap popularity and fame, and on the other hand, by insidious adulation to the Government high officials, strive to get titles and distinctions. These leaders, be they of any caste, ought to be taken to task, as I am led to believe they have by their eloquent speeches unwittingly contributed to the growing discontent which has now culminated into disloyal bearing. These leaders ought to be denuded of all their honorifications by a public declaration by the Government. The incubators of the ideas of adopting destructive policy and the perpetrators of atrocities ought to be capitally punished. Condign punishment to be inflicted on all abettors and accessories and adoption of martial law for all such suspected, and I am sure the swarthy demons would be to their lair and the anarchism will die away.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

"EVEN in my first knickerbockers," Mr. Edmund Payne writes, in "Cassell's Saturday Journal," "the microbe of stage-fever must have settled on my imagination and stayed there, for I was always dancing or acting. Dressed in father's tall hat, mother's water-proof cape, a pipe-case for a pistol, and a home-made wooden sword thrust into a belt made of odd pieces of string, I 'acted' (save the word!) bits from some of the dramas at the play. I may say that in anything to do with highway-men or brigands I was simply immense."

BONFIRE OF OPIUM PIPES.

A Remarkable Scene.

The much-advertised immolation of opium utensils took place at Chang Su-ho's Gardens on May 10 afternoon reads the "North China Herald," and had it not been for the obvious earnestness of many of the native spectators the proceedings might have been mistaken for a farce. The roof balcony and verandah of the main hall were seething with sightseers, while a thousand or so more were scattered round the site of the coming bonfire and on various points of vantage in the grounds. At 4 p.m., the hour appointed for the bonfire, arrangements had not been concluded, and several tables of opium-smoking utensils still remained untouched. A couple of coolies were engaged in stripping the pipes of their metal work, while others were splitting up the small metal boxes used for holding the drug, by means of a hammer and chisel. Yet another man, armed with a sledge hammer, was showing his prowess on the delicately-fashioned brass lamps. Some of the ivory pipes were sawn up into small pieces, but those intended for the bonfire, which were mostly made of wood, were dipped in a kerosene can and then stacked in two square heaps on a couple of large stones. On one of the tables were two small trays, each containing a complete opium-smoking outfit. A written sheet of paper, accompanying them, stated that they were the offerings of Mr. Lien Yue-ming, manager of the East Asiatic Dispensary, and Kua Kuei-yen, a singing girl, respectively. Both these quondam opium-smokers sent in their apparatus to be burnt with a pledge that henceforward they would abstain from using the drug. To add to the animation of the scene that has been described, a native gentleman, with a reckless disregard for the spectators' headgear, was letting off bombs at intervals, and as the fragments hurtled through the air and landed on the heads of the crowd there was great amusement among the more fortunate onlookers.

The work of destruction being almost completed Mr. Sun Ching-foong delivered what appeared to be a very powerful exortation, from an improvised platform in front of the hall. Mr. Sun is Messrs. Siemssen and Co.'s compradore, and his comments on the afternoon's entertainment were received with loud manifestations of approval.

But an even greater impression appeared to be made by Mr. Wong Chin-foo, who spoke at some length, and whose remarks were afterwards interpreted by Mr. A. M. A. Evans. This speaker stated that the Commercial Bazaar, which had purchased the contents of the Nan Zun-sin Opium place, were determined to assist their countrymen in stamping out the opium curse. He was sufficiently familiar with history to be able to refute the common impression that opium was introduced into China by the foreigner; it was consumed by the Chinese three hundred years before the foreigners arrived. The Committee learn with great pleasure of the desire of the Municipal Council to endeavour to do away entirely with opium, and he felt sure that in such a commendable enterprise the foreign community would co-operate whole-heartedly with the Chinese. He referren to the example of Mr. Lien Yue-ming who had been an opium smoker for twenty-five years, but who had now relized the harmful effects of the drug, and had brought his pipes and paraphernalia to be destroyed. The Opium Palace from which came the pipes that were to be destroyed that afternoon was said to be the largest in China, and news of the bonfire would be noised about throughout the land. It had originally been the intention of the Committee to burn the chairs and tables of the Palace at this bonfire, but it would have made too big and too dangerous a fire, and, therefore, they would be sold and the proceeds devoted to the furtherance of the antiopium movement. For some of the pipes that were about to be burnt, 500 dollars had been offered but the Committee had declined to sell them. Finally the speaker called his audience's attention to the fine weather, which, after several days' rain, convinced him that Heaven favoured their enterprise.

No sooner had the speeches concluded than the Chinese volunteer band struck up, and amid a deafening din from crackers and bombs a light was set to the stack of kerosene-soaked pipes. They burnt up fiercely, and whenever the flames threatened to die down a further supply of kerosene was thrown over them. Then glass lamp-covers, trays and other utensils were thrown on top of the blaze, and not until the bonfire had nearly burnt itself out did the spectators leave the spot. The scene of the blaze, on the lawn by the waterside, has been used before now for demonstrations of the effectiveness of patent fire-extinguishers. On this occasion it demonstrated the ruthlessness of unchecked flames.

The Sing-song girl, in the letter accompanying her contribution to the bonfire announced her intention of endeavouring to induce other members of her profession to stop smoking opium. There can be no doubt that the ceremony fired the imagination of the Chinese and though to Europeans the destruction of a quantity of property, which might have been sold on the curio market and henceforward put to no evil use, seemed an act of vandalism, it may have a far-reaching effect on Chinese opinion regarding opium in the Settlements.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following famine telegram was sent yesterday from H. E. the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

General rain has fallen in Burma and North-Eastern India, but there has been practically none in the distressed areas.

There is a further fall in the numbers on relief in the United Provinces. This is partly due to the substitution of small village works for public works; but it is reported that the spring harvest has relieved the situation in all except the most seriously affected districts, and that the rain which fell this month has enabled agricultural operations for autumn sowings to be started.

Widespread distress must, however, continue until the establishment of the Monsoon brings about a fall in prices, which are still very high.

In Bengal, the figures show a decrease in numbers on relief, but this is mainly due to the correction of a mistake in the previous week's returns, and not to any general change in the situation.

In the Central Provinces, the demand for employment on relief works is increasing; elsewhere conditions are practically unchanged.

The total number of persons in receipt of relief is, in Bengal, 40,000; the United Provinces, 1,080,000; the Punjab, 2,000; the Central Provinces, 88,000; Bombay, 12,000; Central India, 15,000. Total 1,322,000.

THE WRIGHT AIRSHIP.

A Record Flight.

From Paris and the achievements of M. Delagrange and M. Farman the attention of those interested in the attempts which are being made to solve the problem of flight by means of "heavier-than-air" machines was recently diverted to Manteo, in north Carolina, whence came a report (mentioned by Reuter) that the Wright Brothers, the two American aeronauts, whose alleged wonderful feats have created so much interest, had succeeded in "aeroplaning" fifteen miles out to sea and back, at a height of a thousand feet, and with the machine under splendid control, in spite of a ten-mile wind. This account of their exploit would seem, in view of later information, to have been somewhat exaggerated, but at the same time, there seems little doubt that the Wright Brothers have made some wonderfully successful flights. Writing from Manteo on the 14th May, a special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" describes a flight of over six miles made by one of the brothers, which had an unfortunate ending. He says:—

The aeroplane wobbled for an instant at the start, poised as if to mark its course, darted gracefully behind the west side of a sandhill, came to view in a depression north of the brow, passed east of the next lower hill, turned westward when almost out of sight against the side of a third hill, and made a long straight lap to its starting point.

Then, without a moment's faltering, it came in a wide circle around the hill nearest Prospect Hill, where I was stationed, made a long straight lap northward, almost disappearing as before from my vision before turning. The machine next came down behind the second hill of the course.

Each straight lap is estimated at two miles, and the curves mustard a mile or two more, but I prefer to give a conservative estimate of something over six miles. The precise time was seven minutes and forty seconds.

The beauty of the motion and the self-confidence of the driver were admirable. The motor was working satisfactorily, and the steering gear gave absolutely no difficulty until the machine disappeared from view behind a hill.

Before descending Wilbur Wright, desiring to surmount a low hillock, pressed the elevation lever. In his haste, or in an unexplained fit of excitement, he caused the elevation rudder to be depressed instead of raised.

The machine therefore came to the ground at full speed and was smashed to bits and rendered quite unserviceable. It will be packed and shipped elsewhere probably to Dayton, Ohio, for reconstruction. This ends the Wrights' practice here for the present.

Mr. Wilbur Wright came down with the machine and was severely jarred. His face was scratched by the broken timbers of the framework, but it is believed that he is not seriously hurt.

This great though unluck performance, which leaves no doubt but that the conquest of the air is all but accomplished, took place in a light north-west wind. It was witnessed by fewer than a score of people, including eight coastguards, Mr. Orville Wright, and the machinist Furnass, their assistant. If such an exhibition were given in New York or London thousands of people would pay to witness it.

The end of the Wrights' campaign must be keenly regretted by all interested in aeronautics. The difficulties with the motor, due to overheating, had been largely overcome, and the Wrights had their minds set on results which would perhaps have rendered insignificant this flight, which, by the way the coastguards declare, was fully, eight miles. They cover the course afoot daily and can accurately measure one side by the telegraph poles of the Weather Bureau, but until the whole course is exactly measured the precise distance cannot be stated.

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY EXCITEMENT.

The cause of the accident was probably natural excitement during an unexampled flight. Only this would explain why the aeronaut made the motion for depressing the elevation rudder instead of the motion for raising the machine clear of the hillock, as was intended.

As they have duplicate parts and complete plans of their machine, there is little need to fear that the aeronauts will be unable to reconstruct the aeroplane in time to meet the conditions established by the American Government requiring readiness for official trial by September. The accident, however, may delay the departure of one of the brothers for France, where a conditional offer involving £20,000 is understood to be pending.

The Wrights' machine is essentially round ended, consisting of a gliding double plane 40ft. 6in. long by 6ft. 6in. wide. The forward edge of the planes is rigid. At the tip of each plane is a flap with a fifteen-foot diagonal edge extending towards the middle of the rear frame, which can be tilted up and down. These flaps work in opposite directions by means of the same lever, by which one is depressed and the other rises. Thus the balance of the machine can be maintained or altered at will.

This device confers great safety, no matter how the wind blows. The driver sits in a chair with his feet braced against a bar. Between his knees are two levers operating the rudder and the wing-tips respectively, while an offside lever manipulates the forward elevation planes and controls the altitude. The 30-h.p. four-cylinder motor weighs 150lb.

The frame of the aeroplane is of spruce and the ribs of hickory, bound with small steel wires. The whole frame weighs only 800lb. The speed of the machine is estimated at forty-five miles.

FIRST ATTEMPTS.

Some account of the Brothers Wright and their invention has already been given in these columns, but further details will be of interest. The "Standard's" New York correspondent in an article on the two brothers, Wilbur and Orville, says:—The Wrights are typical specimens of the simple hard-working American mechanic. They were originally bicycle-makers. For the last few years they have devoted their savings to their flying-machine invention. Both men are extremely uncommunicative and shy and reserved in manner. They fear that publicity will rob them of their fruit of their work of years. I have, however, from an authoritative source, obtained the following details given by the Wrights themselves as to how they first took up the idea of aerial locomotions:—

"One day," said Wilbur Wright, "we were reading about flying machines, and we thought we would try and make one. First of all we made paper gliders, setting them afloat in the little machine shop. One day we discovered how to make gliders always glide, and we then made gliders to scale, with weights representing a man and a motor. Finally we made one of full size. With this practicable model we went to the sandhill country in North Carolina. The first test was unfortunate. The machine, swooping from the hill top into the sand, was smashed, but I myself escaped with a few sprains. The trials which we conducted next summer taught us how to fly, the aeronaut lying face downwards and gradually acquiring the necessary balance for riding in the air." The next problem was the motor. There were none made then that gave the requisite power, but an automobile motor was adapted by the Wrights till the requisite strength per pound weight was obtained. This, however, necessitated a change in the form of the "glider," but the inventor managed to devise a machine that would fly.

Their first attempts excited local derision of the Wrights as "amiable lunatics," whilst the first serious flight before invited witnesses was a failure. The next was kept more secret and was successful, the machine circling in fence enclosure till the gasolene in the motor was exhausted. This feat caused an unexpected visit from an emissary of the French Government. European practical aeronauts, like the Hon. C. S. Rolls and others who have studied the question of aviation, give more credit to the Wrights' *bona fides* as to the practical worth of their machine than their own countrymen. The Wrights say that a patent could not protect their really simple principle, and the idea could be easily duplicated. They ask protection for their rights as a Government monopoly, though the United States Government which have offered prizes for a general airship competition, are unwilling to accede to the terms proposed.

The Wrights now propose to convince everybody that they have produced a practicable heavier-than-air aeroplane, and are perfecting smaller machines for one or two persons. In their new machine the operator can sit up as in an automobile. They have built and worked successfully a two-passenger machine, but the principal difficulty is the motor. They do not think an airship is at present a practicable means of transportation, the margin of carrying power over the weight of the machinery being too slight to permit taking a cargo of persons or freight, but they think there is no reason why any one should not keep an airship like a motor car. The cost of construction is the same and the operator is in less rather than more danger after learning to fly, since the Wright machines simply glide down to earth. It is unnecessary to soar high except to find a smoother stratum of air.

THE SECRET OF STABILITY.

A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," writing on the same subject, says:—"Outwardly the Wrights' aeroplane does not differ apparently from that of Mr. Farman, or M. Delagrange, or that of Mr. Cody, which is still in the experimental stage, and under tarpaulins in a shed at the War Office balloon factory, Farnborough. This secret of theirs is not so much a difference in the framework of the flat lying box-like kite apparatus as a simple adjustment of one or two parts. When the Wrights have been challenged, that though they could fly with their aeroplane because of their highly specialised training, but that nobody else could be taught without infinite trouble, and then only a small percentage of persons, they have said that was sheer nonsense. They could teach anyone to manage the machine and to fly easier and quicker than a novice would learn to ride a bicycle.

"The hard facts in the Wrights' discovery of how to build and manage an aeroplane are: A device to give almost perfect equilibrium in the air. It is not necessary that the machine should be driven to maintain its equipoise, for it can soar as a bird upon the wing, and come down in safety without the aid of motor or machinery. That the Wrights have done again and again, and they can stop the motor in mid-air and descend gently to earth Nor does their apparatus require great engine power or being driven at high speed to keep in the air. They can go sailing along comfortably at eight or ten miles an hour as easily as at sixty miles. It is to be noticed that their machine now being experimented with has but a 20 horse-power motor."

"When the Wright brothers were recently in France and England," adds the "Telegraph's" correspondent, "they offered their invention to the authorities, but they declined to pledge themselves to sell to only one Power. They were inventors and they guaranteed to produce or make a flying machine and teach others how to use it, to do so and so for a round sum. At the War Office in London, as in Paris, they wished to get too much for too little, and the Wrights returned home and declined to trade. One of the propositions made in London was that they should make and sell a machine that would fly at such a rate and such a distance for £5,000, with the suggested proviso that if more were required the Government would buy up to ten machines at the same price, £5,000 each. They rejected the proposal to start building aeroplanes in England. It may be assumed that the Government have spent £5,000 and more already upon dirigible balloons and aeroplane experiment in Scotland and at Farnborough. The Wrights would have within two months shown them the secret of their apparatus and taught half a dozen officers to fly from Farnborough to St. Paul's and back with more speed and surety and less regard for the weather than is likely to be achieved this decade by dirigibles. It is the power of being able to rest securely cushioned upon the air with their glider, with or without power impulse, that has solved the long-vexed problem of aerial navigation."

ARTHURIAN PLAY.

Lord Howard de Walden's Drama at the Playhouse.

There is a certain piquancy in an Arthurian play by Lord Howard de Walden, and the invitation performance of "Lanval" at the Playhouse on May 15 turned out to be worth a visit.

Lanval came to Arthur's Court from Italy, had not acquired the merit he sought, and sets forth homewards. Resting in a forest brake which charcoal burners tell him is haunted, the beautiful Triamour, a goddes of the Middle World, a world of contemplation and nobility, appears to him, and he accepts her, and spends three months with her in a wonderful dream of love among the stars in infinitude. But after three months he has had enough. Back he returns to the world; back he is summoned to the Court. He defeats his great rival in jousts, and Guinevere, the Queen, declares her love for him.

Alas! His fearty is pledged to the beautiful Triamour. Guinevere loathes him for it, and poisons King Arthur's mind against him. The knights judge and expel him.

Lanval seeks the haunted brake again, and again Triamour appears and calls him to follow her. He does, and in doing dies the mortal death.

It is an ambitious work, serious and thoughtfull There is absolutely no comic relief, there are no clowns, there is not a single jest in it. It is throughout grim, ardent, strenuous, with a marked metaphysical basis. What the play lacks is true poetic inspiration. It is stiff, wooden, ponderous, and wanting in the music of true poetry; it lacks swing, cadence, rhythm, style.

Mark Twain relates in the "Chicago Daily News," that once, when lecturing, he landed at an Australian port. "There was no porter in sight to carry my luggage. Seeing a rough-looking old fellow leaning against a post with his hands in his pockets, I beckoned to him, and said: 'See here, if your carry these bags up to the hotel I'll give you half a crown.' The man scowled at me. He took three or four gold sovereigns from his pocket, threw them into the sea, scowled at me again and walked away without a word."

On the opening of Messrs. John Dewar and Sons' new premises in the Haymarket Sir Thomas Dewar told a story of some liquor which he sampled in the prohibition State of Maine. "When I asked the component part I was informed by the blender that he took a gallon of wood alcohol and put a wineglassful of glycerine in it to mellow it, then ground down some plug tobacco, and strained it through a cheese cloth to give it a flavour, and then united the whole with a gallon of water. He added that it was called "Squirrel Whisky," because those who drank it 'talked nutty and climbed trees.'"

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

Severe Criticism.

The official Secrets Bill, newly drafted by the Lord Chancellor for the United Kingdom, promises to be as great a fiasco as that which was brought for ward for this country by Lord Curzon's Government. The military correspondent of the "Times," commenting on the new measure, writes:—

When it was reported, some little time ago, that the Government proposed to amend the Officials Secrets Act of 1889 there was every reason to suppose that it was intended to make good the defects of that very inadequate instrument, and to provide a real deterrent to evildoers.

The writer was interested in the first conviction under the Act of 1889, on which occasion the inadequacy of the law was made painfully manifest. A rascal who had worn the late Queen's uniform was caught red-handed in an act of the basest treachery. He had sold to a foreing Government complete plans of the defences of Malta, and was in the act of negotiating for the sale of similar plans of Gibraltar when he was pounced upon and locked up.

When the charge had to be made out—and although the evidence, which came under the writer's eyes, was perfectly overwhelming—the legal advisers of the Government were in serious doubt whether they could secure a conviction, and they were compelled to frame the charge on a minor count which would only entail one year's imprisonment. The case was tried at Manchester by the late Chief Justice Coleridge, who in giving judgment, administered to the prisoner verbal chastisement of the utmost severity, and expressed his profound regret that the law did not permit him to punish the culprit according to his deserts.

The law of 1889 does not completely fulfil our requirements in other respects. We have—to the best of the writer's belief, and subject to correction—no adequate machinery for punishing gross carelessness on the part of officials to whom secret documents are entrusted, and no proper means of interfering with foreign emissaries who are known to have infested these islands in considerable numbers during the last few years. On two occasions at least the culpable carelessness of officials has caused grave disadvantage to the State. On the first of these occasions an extremely confidential document, describing the whole of our submarine defences in detail, disappeared from the room of a high official. On the second occasion a batch of secret papers relating to the highest interests of Imperial defence was lost by a Minister whose duty it was to guard them with the utmost care. Neither of these officials was punished and the inadequacy of the law was doubled by the tolerant laxity and, culpable softness of the ruling powers.

POWERS OF OTHER NATION.

Every Power except England has a law against espionage entailing punishments of such severity that they act as a considerable deterrent. If there is a good deal of nonsense talked about military secrets, it is also true that at all times, and more particularly in a moment of political tension, it is important that power should exist to arrest spies and to keep them in duress for so long that their employers may not be able to profit by the knowledge which they have acquired. So far as the Press is concerned, it has shown itself perfectly prepared to submit to any restrictions with regard to military intelligence in war time that the authorities may consider necessary. Opinions may differ about the practical value of such restriction, but the material point is that the Press is ready to co-operate with the Government in carrying out any measures which the authorities may claim to be indispensable for the success of our arms.

There were, therefore, a number of good reasons for amending the Act of 1889, and the Lord Chancellor's Bill was awaited with considerable interest. Lord Loreburn has, however, produce a Bill which is frankly absurd. What he has done has been not to ensure official secrecy more completely or even at all to punish culprits or to deter the foreign emissaries from pursuing their trade, but rather to place in the hands of every official, no matter how humble, a general purposes "letter de cachet" to be used, at his own sweet will, against any enemy, against the general public, and particularly the Press. The confidential servants of the State, and weak Ministers who cackle in society, are to go scot free as before but any innocent person, no longer able to plead that an Englishman's house is his castle, may find his home broken into, his cupboards ransacked, and himself imprisoned or fined, or both for no fault at all. We are asked to graft upon British laws some of the worst features of Continental bureaucracy; and if this Bill is allowed to become law there will not be one newspaper proprieter, shareholder, editor, writer, or printer who will be able to call his soul his own. The fundamental wrong is the application, to persons outside the circle of Government, of those principles and punishments which are properly only applicable to the paid and confidential servants of the State.

THE CHIEF PROVISIONS.

The operative clauses of the Bill are as follows:—

(1) If any person, without authority given on behalf of his Majesty, publishes or communicates to any other person any document of information to which this Act applies, that person shall, if the jury are of opinion that the document or information ought not in the interests of the State, to have been so published or communicated, and that the person charged knew or ought to have known, that the document or information ought not to be so published or communicated, be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and fine.

(2) If it is shown to the High Court, on the application of the Attorney-General, that the publication or communication by any person of any document or information to which this Act applies is threatened or apprehended, the Court may grant an injunction restraining the publication or communication of the document or information.

(3) Authority shall be given to publish or communicate any document or information to which this Act applies if, in the opinion of the person giving the authority on behalf of his Majesty, there is no objection in the interest of the State to that publication or communication; but leave so given shall not affect the right of any other person to restrain the publication or communication of the document or information, or to recover damages, or take any other proceedings in respect thereof.

(4) The documents to which this Act applies are any State documents (including sketches, plans or models) of a secret or confidential character, and any communication relating to public affairs from or to any predecessor of the reigning Sovereign or any Regent during his regency, the date of which is less than 42 years previous to the publication or communication, or in the case of an application for an injunction, previous to the application, and any communication relating to public affairs from or to the reigning Sovereign, whether before or after his accession, and any documents (including sketches, plans or models) which have been obtained or taken by means of any act which constitutes an offence against the Official Secrets Acts, or which have been communicated in contravention of any provision of those Acts, and the information to which this Act applies is information or knowledge derived directly or indirectly from any such document, or obtained directly or indirectly by means of any communication which was in contravention of any of the provisions, of the Official Secrets Acts.

3. A warrant for the arrest of a person guilty of an offence under the Official Secrets Acts may be issued and executed, and a person apprehended for any such offence may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney-General to the institution of the prosecution has not been obtained, but no further or other proceeding shall be taken until such consent has been obtained.

4. If a Court of summary jurisdiction is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that there is in any premises any document (including any sketch, plan, or model) which has been obtained or taken by means of any act which constitutes an offence against the Official Secrets Acts, or which has been communicated in contravention of any provision of those Acts, the Court may grant a search warrant authorising the constable named therein to enter the premises between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening, and, if necessary, by force whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to seize any such document which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting to have been so obtained or taken or communicated.

A PRESS PROTEST.

The Newspaper Proprietors' Association has already made a protest against the Bill, and in the letter of their secretary to the Lord Chancellor, dated the 27th April last, and published in "The Times" of Monday, the iniquity of Clause 1, section 4, has been fully exposed. The Association rightly states that the terms of this section are very wide and indefinite; it points out the honest difference of opinion which may exist whether a document is "secret or confident' and declares that the Bill would "enable the naval and military authorities to suppress practically all reference in the newspaper Press to naval or military affairs." The Association also remarks that if a biography of a foreign statement were published abroad, and if it contained letters or conversations exchanged with a British Sovereign, it would be illegal, under the Bill, to publish this matter in the United Kingdom without obtaining the authority of his Majesty.

The Association further points out that though it may be alleged that the powers conferred would be exercised reasonably, it has a strong objection to such powers being granted, "particularly when in many cases they would be exercised by public officials who might well have their own reasons for desiring secrecy and confidence." In conclusion the Association, after pointing out the want of definition of the liability of newspaper proprietors, strongly objects to legislation which may make such proprietors liable to fine and imprisonment when there is no personal intention on their part to disobey the law.

The proprietors are thus endeavouring to look after themselves, and are doing it well, but they are a very small class compared with the large number of people engaged or interested in journalism, and the Press must take up the cudgels on its own behalf. Otherwise it must submit to become the victim of any suspicious or incompetent official who may be able to convince a Court of summary jurisdiction that some one may conceivably have the intention of publishing something somewhere, or that this some one may only have in his possession information considered confidential by the said official. There is scarcely an editor of an importance in this country, or a writer of any note, who has not in his possession confidential information liable to seizure under the Bill. Very likely this information may have been sent to him gratuitously by some official, but such fact would not prevent the editor's safe, or the writer's desk, from being broken open by the minions of the law.

The manner in which a document is to be recovered under the Bill scarcely lends itself to serious treatment. Instead of limiting the operation of house-breaking to those hours of the night which are usually devoted to burglary by gentlemen of the trade, the Lord Chancellor arranges that he shall have witnesses, the early milkman or the latest postman at least, and that the process of "breaking open doors or otherwise" shall take place between six in the morning and nine at night knowing that the chief members of the press turn night into day and "vice versa," the eminent legislator who drafts the Bill decides that the ferreting will produce a better bag when the conies are in their burrows.

BOYCOTTING THE PRESS.

The Bill, in its first clause, practically aims at the total prohibition of all communications between the official classes and representatives of the Press. Since it does so, it endeavours to build up a wall between officialdom and the public, and to shield every incompetent administrator from his just one of public resentment. Even if an official gives the necessary authority for some document or information to be communicated or published, the Lord Chancellor under Clause 1, section 3, takes very good care that neither the informant nor his friend shall escape. "Any other person" may still restrain the publication, recover damages, or take any other proceedings that he pleases.

To acquire the slightest practical validity, this extraordinary Bill should state in a schedule the exact definition of what is meant by "secret" and "confidential," and to what documents sketches, or plans such description can properly be given. Every one, particularly every official, has a different idea of what is meant by these terms, and to what documents or letters they should be applied. In official life the terms are indiscriminately applied to papers of animaginable unimportance with the utmost nonchalance and by rule of thumb. The chief reason for doing this is to prevent official ignorance and incompetence from becoming known, and upon these foibles of Government the Bill sets a premium and a seal.

The author of this Bill appears to be entirely unaware of the conditions of the world we live in. He has produced, under a Liberal Government, a most illiberal and retrograde measure. The only advice that can be given to him is that he should consign the Bill, with all possible speed, to the oblivion from which it should never have emerged.

Referring to the International Moral Educational Congress to be held in London at the end of September the "Pioneer" says:—"All the countries of Europe and the United States are represented, and the one country which we look for and do not find is India. This can hardly be because Education in India is supposed to have reached the point where it has nothing further to learn on this side. If there is any system which needs all the help and advice that such a Congress may be able to afford, it is the public educational system of this country, which is now being arraigned from all quarters as nothing better than a source of demoralisation. The India Office should surely arrange to get into touch with the Congress, and that soon, or the country may find itself represented by the inevitable Cottons and Wedderburns. The Congress should be the more helpful to the needs of India inasmuch as it takes up the subject purely from the secular side, passing by the churches and denomination as those who have their own means for supplying the moral element in the training of youth."

REGENCY BUCKS.

"Jehu," "Jockey," and "Skiffy."

There seems a regular epidemic just now of books on the Regency Beaux, but this is not altogether surprising, as though they are only separated from us by the space of a century, these full-blooded worthies were absolutely different from us in every respect. The latest work on the subject is more comprehensive than most, for it deals not with one hero, but with a dozen. Mr. Lewis Melville, the author of "The Beaux of the Regency" (Hutchinson and Co.) writes of the Prince Regent, Brummell, and also of George Hanger, Sir John Lade, the eleventh Duke of Norfolk, and many minor beaux, but we need not touch on either the Prince, of whom Mr. Melville is no friend, or on Beau Brummell, of whom we have quite lately treated at length.

Col. Hanger, Lord Coleraine, married a gipsy girl, who left him for a tinker. He served in the American War, and was a devil-may-care sort of a sportsman all his life. He was good-natured, too.

Nollekens has related how one day, when he was passing the end of Portland-road, he overheard this conversation:

"What are you about, mother?" asked Lord Coleraine of his acquaintance, an old apple-woman, who was packing up her fruit.

"Why, my Lord, I am going home to my tea. If your lordship wants any information, I shall come again presently."

"Oh don't baulk trade. Leave me your things on the table as they are; I will mind shop till you come back."

Nollekens watched the peer seat himself in the old woman's wooden chair, and waited close by until the owner returned. "Well, mother," said Lord Coleraine, "I have taken threepence-halfpenny for you."

Sir John Lade was known as "Jehu" from his skill at driving. He is probably best known to the public through figuring in "Rodney Stone," where also his wife, the notorious Letty Lade, appears. Sir John once won a bet by a quibble which savours of the arguments of Portia in "The Merchant of Venice."

Sir John was, however, a little given to sharp practices. Thus, he bet Lord Cholmondeley a considerable sum that he would carry him on his back twice round the Steine, and a great crowd attended to witness "this extraordinary feat of the dwarf carrying the giant." When the moment came for the wager to be won or lost, there was a pause, and when Lord Cholmondeley asked for what Sir John was waiting, the latter said calmly that he was waiting for his Lordship to strip. "I engaged to carry you, but not an ounce of clothing" he remarked; "so, therefore, my lord, make ready, and let us not disappoint the ladies." Naturally, Lord Cholmondeley paid forfeit.

Lady Lade was as well known as any of the Bucks and Beaux, and was also famous for her driving.

Lady Lade offered to drive a coach against another tooled by a sister-whip eight miles over Newmarket Heath for five hundred guineas a side, but, when it came to the point, no one had sufficient confidence to take up the wager. There is, however an account of another race in which she participated, though no particulars of it have been preserved. "Lady Lade and Mrs. Hodges are to have a curricle race at Newmarket, at the next spring meeting, and the horses are now in training. It is to be a five-mile course, and great sport is expected. The construction of the traces is to be on a plan similar to that of which Lord March, now Marquess of Queensberry, won his famous match against time. The odds, at present, are in favour of Lady Lade. She runs a grey mare, which is said to be the best horse in the baronet's stalls."

Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington otherwise known as "Skiffy," was one of the most remarkable beaux of his time. He was also something of a dramatic author. His dress was extraordinary even for those days.

In these days, indeed, his appearance offered a very distinct mark for the caricaturist. Imagine a tall, spare man, with large features, sharp sallow face, and dark curly hair and whiskers arrayed in the glory of a dark blue coat with gilt buttons, yellow waistcoat, with cord inexpressible, large bunches of white ribbons at the knees; and short top-boots! But in later years Skeffington went even further, for he distinguished himself by wearing a vieux rose satin suit and a wig, rouging his cheeks and blacking his eyebrows and eyelashes, until be looked like a French doll; while the air in his vicinity was made noxious by the strong perfumes with which he drenched himself. Horace Smith summed him up as "an admirable specimen of the florid Gothic."

In the following passage some of the minon beaux are summed up. They all had some peculiarity about them, and were all more or less eccentric.

There is nothing to relate of "Prince" Boothby, save that when he committed suicide he left a statement that he shot himself because he was tired of dressing and undressing. Of Lord Hutchinson, who has a place in the military annals of his times, it need only be mentioned in a history of fashion that he was a great feature at the Pavilion for many years, during which he occupied a house in the grounds adjoining that royal residence; and "Dick" Armit lives only by his reply to the Duke of Gloucester, who, when the lad, shortly after he joined the third regiment of Guards, was presented to him, said, "Oh! I know, son of Armit and Co." (then a well-known business firm), "No, sir—of Armit only!" Berkeley Craven has his niche here as a gambling dandy. He lost a fortune at play, and retired to Calais for a season at while his affairs were put in order, being, however, permitted by his creditors to return without fear of arrest for a couple of days to attend a race meeting—a permission that Lord Alvanley called "The Jew's Passover!" In the end, owing to heavy losses incurred by Lord Jersey's Middleton winning the Derby, Berkeley Craven shot himself through the head—not before, it must be said to his credit, he had married his mistres, as this was the only way owing to his financial embarrassments, he could secure her a competence.

The last of the Bucks about whom we have room to quote is Lord Alvanley, who was the son of an eminent lawyer and politician. He was chiefly noted as a "bon vivant," and squandered large sums of money in eating and drinking. He used to have an apricot tart at dinner every day throughout the year.

Lord Alvanley probably spent money the more freely because he never paid cash for anything; and it was he who said of a rich friend who had become poor, that he had "muddled away his fortune in paying tradesmen's bills!" Asked what he had given for his horse, "Nothing," he said naïvely: "I owe Math Milton two hundred guineas for him." This however, was the least of his eccentricities: his worst habit was that he read in bed and never blew out his candle. Nothing would induce him to put out the light in the ordinary way. Sometimes he put the burning candle under his pillow and leant upon it until the flame was extinguished; but his usual method was to fling the candle into the middle of the room, when, if it did not go out in its passage through the air, he would throw a pillow at it. At those houses where his company was regarded as more than the equivalent of the risk of fire, a servant was stationed outside his room, with strict instructions to break open the door at the first smell of burning.

This is a very amusing book of gossip about people concerning whom good stories were natural. Many of the stories, of course, are well known, but others will be new to most, and will provide plenty of entertainment.

THE DEGENERATION OF ENGLISH CHARACTER.

Views of a German in England.

For the last thirty years I have been doing business in England, and during that time have lived here continuously with the exception of a yearly visit, in company with my wife, to the place of my birth, near to Dusseldorf. Although a German in sentiment and feeling, England has been my pleasant home for all this time, and I rejoice in many dear English friends. The criticisms, therefore, which I shall make, if harsh, are inspired by a friendly desire that modern Englishmen should understand better than they do the impression which they create in the eyes of others and its inevitable reflection in international relations.

When I use the expression "modern" Englishmen I mean that increasing section of your people whose guiding principle in life seems to us to give the lie to that strenuous rule of sturdy self-denial and initiative on which your Empire was founded and by which alone it can be preserved. Unfortunately for you, you seem destined in the long run to provide the latest disastrous example, in a long roll, of an empire dragged down to ruin by a pampered, self-indulgent democracy.

As a German I must necessarily measure you by German standards. And the fundamental comparison to which I am driven is that whereas in England the natural degenerate tendencies of human nature, in their play upon the national welfare, are unrestricted and unshackled, in Germany these same human failings, which we possess in common with you and all mankind, are held in check and restrained by penalties imposed by a supreme intelligentia. If it were not for such restraint, if Germans were permitted the same degree of so-called "freedom," but which you show to possess all the constituents of licence, they would no doubt reveal as much indifference as Englishmen to their individual duties as citizens of an empire: they would be just as prone to spend their time in idleness and play, and be just as careless that their country had any claim upon them superior to their own individual desires.

Doubtless many of us Germans are opposed to the militant direction given to our disciplined national energies by our ruling powers, but, setting this apart, the fact remains unassailable that a people, in whom the inherent human vices of selfishness and self-indulgence are subjected to reasonable restraint, is bound to go further than a people in whom those vices have free play and which insists upon its individual interests before those of the State.

Your educational, industrial, and social systems are all full of incentives to these vices. In the first place, your scholars are without the great initial incentive to industry in a German boy—the remission of a year's military service. Then so little of true national spirit is instilled by your primary education that I have found boys ignorant of the greatest names in your national history as well as of the distant parts of your Empire. Your boys and girls go out into the world quite unconscious that your Empire was won by sacrifice and self-abnegation, and that it is their highest duty to exhibit the virtues of their forefathers in this respect.

I am told that to teach them such things, or that war is an ineradicable human contingency, and that the national manhood should be prepared to undertake the defence of the Fatherland, would be to inculcate in the nation what is called militarism, a convenient shibboleth to cover up what is nothing else than a craven renuneiation of a national duty.

In this way, by a system of education which is producing a people of mediocre intelligence, without religion (which you propose altogether to exclude from your schools) and without character, you have succeeded in implanting in your working classes an envy of all who are better off than themselves, a desire materialised in the policy of your trade unions, to pull down the industrious, energetic, and successful to the level of the idler and shirker; in place of levelling up to level down. You are thus building up a lazy Frankenstein's monster which you can only manage by giving him everything he desires without obtaining anything in return.

SERVICE IN RETURN.

In Germany we bestow many benefits, including free education and old age pensions, upon our proletariat, but we exact military service in return, which balances the account. In England, however, amidst the competition of party politicians for the working man's vote, he expects everything at somebody else's expense for nothing. He performs no direct service to the State, pays but little in taxation, and grumbles at that; is given railway journeys at fares which are a loss to the companies, and education for his children at the cost of those who have to pay for their own children as well. He pays little in rates, and, caring nothing for economy, is the cause of extravagant municipal expenditure, for he can outvote those whose ownership of property or industries gives them an interest in prudent and thrifty finance. Consequently, as I know to my cost, your rates have been rushing up in the form of a gigantic municipal debt which, while failing to produce any commensurate national benefit, is largely demoralising to the community and a menace to your national stability. For you assuredly cannot continue to burn the candle at both ends and pay heavily for local and Imperial demands at the same time.

It is the national character which is being formed by this process of extravagant coddling, which the German, fortified by the observance of his national-military obligation, whether he likes it or not, may be pardoned for considering indicative of a decreasing worthiness of Empire.

At the present time, when your best soldiers and truly great men like Lord Roberts, Wolseley, and others are telling you that without compulsory manhood-service your country cannot be considered safe from attack, a scream goes up from your Press and politicians that "the country will never stand conscription." Your ridiculous "anti-militarists," such as the dissenting minister who considered himself qualified the other day to disagree with Lord Roberts and say that "training for war is unnecessary. If danger arises Britishers will not be wanting in pluck," are the outward signs of the moral disease which is undermining your existence.

I may tell you that the old legend of "British pluck" was destroyed in the eyes of other nations by your many ready surrenders in South Africa with losses of not more than six or seven per cent. They were the topic of every mess on the Continent, and the subsequent heroism of Japanese and Russians under much more terrible losses has only served to emphasise your many weak and invertebrate exhibitions. It is well, therefore, that you should know that, while neither respected nor loved, you have also produced a wide feeling of contempt for your warlike qualities. We did not fail to note that while the South African struggle was proceeding and a call was made for 10,000 more volunteers, not more than 1,300 responded and yet one saw thousands of young men in England playing games or watching them played with all the carelessness of degenerate Roms. And what did your proletariat find most attractive in their half-penny prints? The news of battle? No; the latest winner and the latest tip or the score in a big cricket match. You may be unable to see these things in their

PROPER PERSPECTIVE,

but to us they are the certain signs of national demoralisation. I remember a brother German saying to me at the time: "This people, my dear Carl, have lost all sense of moral responsibility. Thank heaven Germany is not governed by an undisciplined mob!"

Can you understand why Germans feel disposed to laugh when they traverse Trafalgar Square on a Nelson festival at the incongruous spectacle presented by the adoration of the hero, who died to save his country, by a people who shriek at the suggestion of their being even trained for its defence: who shiver also at the prospect of another penny on their bread to consolidate and confirm your scattered Empire? Your rabit-hearted shirkers talk of horse-fed, overworked, badly-paid Germans. Go to our big manufacturing centres, learn the truth, and compare the physical appearance of our men with that of your anti-nationalists. Also I think you will find many poor English families living in Germany because of its greater cheapness.

A Government, strong and prudent, and a disciplined people are building up for Germany a trade and a navy of which your jealousy is measured by your lack of moral spirit to compete with it on equal terms, because those terms are too arduous for your ideal of a rich, fat, lazy nation which wishes to be allowed to exist without the expense and trouble of self-sacrifice. So you recruit the ranks of your regular army with starvelings, you send your men into the field with disgracefully inadequate hospital equipment, and, to save money for the pampering of your proletariat, arm those who would defend their country with inferior and out-of-date guns.

To us you appear merely as an effete old dog in the manger; your Empire, uncemented by any organized and disciplined patriotism, as unstable as a house of cards which a single hard push will one day bring to the ground. You prate of peace, magnanimity, and the reduction of armaments when all the time you know as well as we do that they are no more than vote-catching expedients on the part of time-serving politicians, dependent for place upon a people of declining character and tenacity that cannot protect itself and does not want to do so.

Sawing a Building.

REMARKABLE OPERATION IN PARIS POWER STATION.

A remarkable engineering operation was begun yesterday in the Rue St. Roch, Paris, is an electric power and copressed air station which serves a large portion of the central districts.

All along complaint has been made that the motors cause tremendows vibration in the neighbouring houses, but it is now found necessary to enlarge the power station by putting in fresh motors on every floor, and all idea of changing the position of the building is out of the question. It was therefore arranged to saw through the walls of the immense stone and iron building with a helicoid cord, just as rock and stone are sawn through in quarries.

This endless metallic rope will cut through the lateral walls of the building from roof to basement—a height of 70 ft., making an opening two inches wide right round the building, so as to separate the outer walls of the station from those of the adjoining buildings.

The operation began yesterday morning, in the presence of many engineers and architects, and it is estimated that it will take thirty-five days to completely saw through the building. The intervening space of two inches will then be filled with layers of cork, which will completely do away with all vibratian in the adjacebt buildings.

DENVER RAILROAD ISSUE.

The New York "Tribune" says it learns from trustworthy sources that the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will ask for the authorisation of the stock holders, at a special meeting to be held a few weeks hence, to create a mortgage securing dls.150,000,000 (£30,000,000) of 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds, dls. 90,000,000 (£18,000,000) of which will be reserved for refunding outstanding bonded obligations.

Prices sustained a check yesterday though the engagement of dls. 3,000,000 (£600,000) of gold for Germany, and welldefined reports of serions financial straits of a big bond house;

Nearly twenty-three million dollars (£4,600,000) in gold has been engaged this month, and bankers now reckon upon nearly sixty million dollars (£12,000,000) being required to meet foreign demands.

Yesterday's developments state that Mr. Harriman and his personal friends have loaned the Union Pacific sufficient funds to enable it to wait for a better bond market and better terms from the bankers. The latter firmly declined to pay the price for the bonds demanded by the Union Pacific.

The optimistic element of Wall Street regard Mr. Taft's nomination as Mr. Roosevelt's successor as a certainty, and is trying to get enthusiastic over his known conservatism.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24-hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 2nd June 1908.

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Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
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